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E R R A T A

(a) The title of the table on p.21 should read:
"Table 2. Concurrent receipt of OASDI benefits by MAA recipients, February 1963 1/, by State 2/"

(b) The title of the table on p. 22 should read:
"Table 3. Concurrent receipt of OASDI benefits by recipients of OAA, February 1963 1/, by State"

WELFARE in REVIEW

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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Projected Changes in the Occupational Structure of the Labor Force: Implications for Public Welfare

THE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE of the U.S. labor force in 1970 and 1975 has been projected by the Department of Labor. The rapid growth in white-collar employment, which in the middle fifties surpassed blue-collar employment, will continue. What are the implications for public welfare in the projected changes?

What are the characteristics of today's unemployed in terms of their finding new jobs or becoming applicants for public assistance? How equipped are they in education, training, and skills to meet the demands of today's and tomorrow's labor market?

Population projections show that there will be a tremendous influx of young workers into the labor market in this and the next decade. How well prepared are they to meet the demands of the changing labor force?

What is required to enable today's child welfare recipient to become a productive member of tomorrow's labor force?

And what is the effect of race in all these areas?

Many extensive and detailed studies describe the present members of the labor force and its requirements for the future. This paper seeks to bring together some of the more significant findings of these studies which carry definite implications for social welfare action and goals. They contain clear indications of the groups who seem destined to have difficulty finding and holding a place in the labor force unless intervening action occurs. The projections of what occupations will be in demand also carry implications of the kinds of actions public welfare might consider in behalf of these vulnerable groups.

THE LABOR FORCE 1960-75

One of the most notable features of postwar occupational trends has been the shift to occupations requiring high levels of education, training and skill. Projections of the labor force to 1970 and 1975 indicate that this trend will continue without abatement.

This shift is concurrent with the shift in emphasis from goods-producing to service-producing industries, which include wholesale and retail trade, transportation and public utilities, finance, insurance and real estate, and personal services, such as medical and health services.

By Hilda Siff, Division of Research, Welfare Administration.

Projections of manpower needs to 1970 and 1975 made by the Department of Labor show that total employment is expected to increase 21 percent during 1960-1970 and another 9 percent during 1970-75, a total of 31 percent over the period 1960-75. Employment of "professional, technical, and kindred workers," however, is expected to increase 65 percent during 1960-75. Almost as impressive is the 51 percent increase expected in "service workers" and the 45 percent increase in "clerical and kindred workers." During the same period, "operatives and kindred workers" will increase by about 18 percent (table 1).

Laborers (except farm and mine) will remain at the same absolute figure, thereby slightly decreasing in proportion to the anticipated size of the work force as a whole. All forms of farm labor, including "farmers, farm managers, laborers, and foremen" will decline by 28 percent over the 15-year period.

The occupations expected to decrease in proportion to the total labor force are also generally those with the lowest levels of educational attainment. The occupations with lowest median educational levels as of March 1962 were: farm laborers with 8.5 years of schooling completed; private household workers with 8.7 years of schooling completed; farm and farm managers with 8.8 years; laborers (except farm and mine) with 8.9 years; operatives and kindred workers with 10.1 years (table 2). Of these, only private household employment is in an occupational category which will increase, although the increase in this category of "service workers" will be much greater in areas other than private household employment. The occupations which are characterized by higher educational requirements are also the occupations which are expected to continue to increase the size of their employment at a rate faster than that of the nation's labor force as a whole (chart 1).

Table 1. Employment by major occupational group, 1960 to 1975

Major occupational group	Actual, 1960		Projected, 1970		Projected, 1975		Percent change		
	Number (in millions)	Percent	Number (in millions)	Percent	Number (in millions)	Percent	1960-70	1970-75	1960-75
Total	66.7	100.0	80.5	100.0	87.6	100.0	21	9	31
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	7.5	11.2	10.7	13.3	12.4	14.2	43	16	65
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	7.1	10.6	8.6	10.7	9.4	10.7	21	9	32
Clerical and kindred workers	9.8	17.7	12.8	15.9	14.2	16.2	31	11	45
Sales workers	4.4	6.6	5.4	6.7	5.9	6.7	23	9	34
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	8.6	12.8	10.3	12.8	11.2	12.8	20	9	30
Operatives and kindred workers	12.0	18.0	13.6	16.9	14.2	16.3	13	4	18
Service workers	8.3	12.5	11.1	13.8	12.5	14.3	34	13	51
Laborers, except farm and mine	3.7	5.5	3.7	4.6	3.7	4.3	----	----	----
Farmers, farm managers, laborers, and foremen	5.4	8.1	4.2	5.3	3.9	4.5	-22	-7	-28

Note: Individual items may not add to totals because of rounding.
Source: Manpower Report of the President and A Report on Manpower Requirements, Resources, Utilization, and Training. U.S. Department of Labor, 1963, p. 100.

Table 2. Median years of school completed by employed persons 18 years old and over, by major occupation group and sex, March 1962

Major Occupation Groups	Both Sexes	Male	Female
	March 1962	March 1962	March 1962
All occupation groups	12.1	12.1	12.3
Professional and managerial workers	13.9	13.5	14.7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	16.2	16.4	16.1
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	12.5	12.5	12.4
Farmers and farm managers, laborers, and foremen	8.7	8.7	8.9
Farmers and farm managers	8.8	8.8	1/
Farm laborers and foremen	8.5	8.3	1/
Clerical and sales workers	12.5	12.6	12.5
Clerical and kindred workers	12.5	12.5	12.5
Sales workers	12.5	12.7	12.1
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers, except farm and mine	10.4	10.4	10.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	11.2	11.2	9.2
Operatives and kindred workers	10.1	10.2	9.9
Laborers, except farm and mine	8.9	8.9	10.0
Service workers, including private household	10.2	10.3	10.2
Private household workers	8.7	1/	8.7
Other service workers	10.8	1/	11.1

1/ Not available.
From Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 86, No. 5, May 1963, p. 509.

While low educational levels characterize the manual and service occupations, the levels for these groups are nevertheless rising. The number of years of schooling completed has risen more rapidly among these workers than for those in occupations requiring a higher level of formal education. In view of the anticipated occupational distribution, this rising tendency is significant.

In summary, the chief occupational trends in labor force projections are: (1) relatively rapid growth of white-collar occupations, especially in technical and professional fields; (2) a slower growth in blue-collar occupations, with skilled craftsmen experiencing the most rapid gains, but no increase at all for laborers; (3) a rapid growth in service worker employment; and (4) a steep decline in the number of farmers and farm laborers.

THE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENT

An examination of the characteristics of the unemployed fathers and the mothers in families receiving aid to families with dependent children and of samples of unemployed workers receiving general assistance reveals some clues to the implications for public welfare in the structure of the labor force as projected to 1970 and 1975.

The AFDC Father

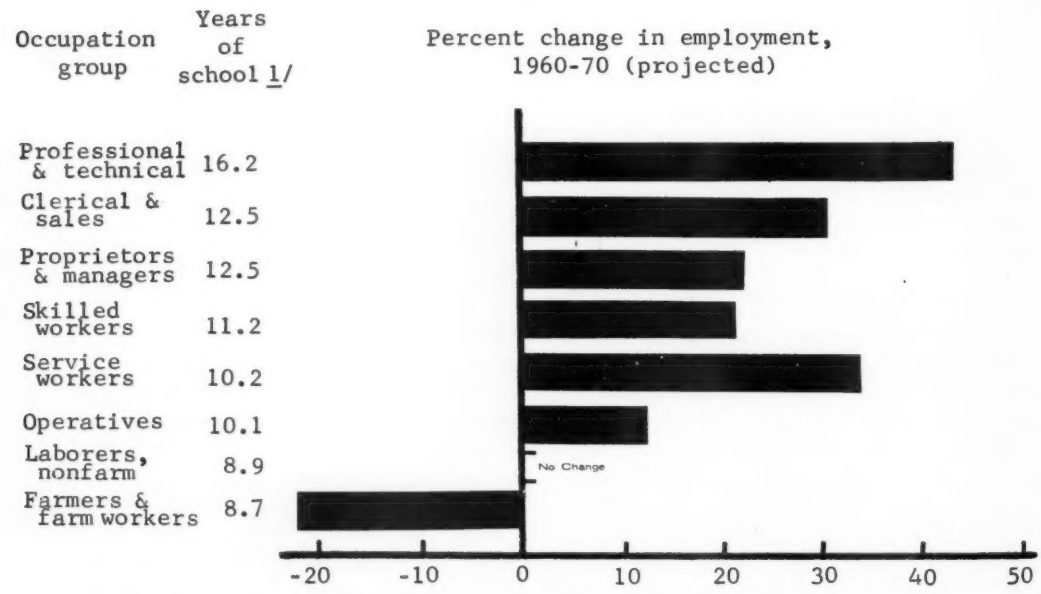
A comparison of the distribution of AFDC fathers according to their "usual" occupations with the occupational distribution of the total labor force reveals that the AFDC fathers are concentrated precisely in those occupational areas which require the least skill and education and which are expected to decline most rapidly. Unskilled laborers comprise 6.1

percent of the total employed male population, but 33.7 percent of AFDC fathers, when employed, were in this category. Conversely, 13.8 percent of the total employed male population are employed as clerical, sales, and kindred workers compared with 2.3 percent of AFDC fathers (when employed); 19.5 percent of the total male population are in the "craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers" category, the more skilled and semi-skilled blue-collar group, while only 6.6 percent of AFDC fathers have ever been included in that group.

The divergence of the AFDC fathers' occupational distribution from that of the labor force as a whole is a reflection of the lower level of schooling completed by AFDC fathers compared with men aged 25 and over in the general population and in the civilian labor force in particular. The median number of years of schooling completed by men 25 and over in the general population in 1960 was 10.3 years. The median was 10.4 years for employed men 18 years and over in the labor force as of March 1962 and 8.8 years of unemployed men. In late 1961 unemployed AFDC fathers with schooling reported had completed a median of 8.6 years.

Only farm laborers in the general population, with 8.5 years' schooling, had as little education as the AFDC fathers; all other unskilled laborers had completed 8.9 years of schooling. It is not surprising that the greatest number of AFDC fathers are in the unskilled labor category

Chart I. Education by occupation, 1962, and percent change in employment, 1960-70



1/ Data refer to median years of school completed by the employed civilian labor force 18 years old and over, in 1962.
Source: "Mobility and Worker Adaptation to Economic Change in the United States." Manpower Research Bulletin No. 1, July 1963, p. 34.

TECHNOLOGICAL UNEMPLOYMENT

A growing proportion of unemployment is due to widespread technological changes and not to localized or temporary economic conditions. Technological unemployment is thus becoming an increasingly important cause of chronic dependency. These unemployed persons must be retrained if they are to find a place in the changed and changing structure of the labor force. Labor force trends forecast for the decade to come are characterized by even higher levels of skills and education than at present, making the education and training of our youth more vital than ever before. Clearly, education, training, and retraining activities are central to society's efforts to prevent and reduce dependency.

--Ellen Winston, U.S. Commissioner of Welfare

since they have completed even less schooling than the unskilled laborers in the general population.

The AFDC Mother

The mothers in families receiving AFDC payments appear to fare even worse than the fathers when their occupational status is compared with that of employed women in the general population. In late 1961 reports of occupations of AFDC mothers who had ever worked showed that more than half were service workers: 26.4 percent were listed as "service workers, except household," and 27.5 percent as "private household" workers; 16.9 percent were unskilled laborers and 7.7 percent were farm laborers. Thus, over 75 percent of the mothers were or had been employed in occupations which were distributed among less than 25 percent of employed women in the general population. And, as in the case of the fathers, the largest proportion of the AFDC mothers were in those occupations which require the least education and which, except for "service employment, not in private household," are declining, according to the projected occupational distribution of the labor force.

In order to make the occupational distribution of AFDC mothers comparable to that of women in the general population, those who were "never employed" have been distributed among the occupational categories. The fact is, however, that of 794,000 AFDC mothers in the home, 248,000, or 31.2 percent, were reported as "never employed" 1/. This same report also found that 84,000, or 10.5 percent, were classified as "unskilled." Thus, more than 331,000, or 41.7 percent, of all AFDC mothers were either unskilled or, never having been employed, could be assumed to be unqualified for any but the lowest level of employment.

1/ Characteristics of Families Receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Bureau of Family Services, Welfare Administration, April 2, 1963. Table 24. (Data exclude Massachusetts, Oregon, and Guam.)

Mothers in families receiving AFDC also have a lower level of education than women aged 20 to 54 in the general population as well as women in the labor force. In late 1961, mothers in AFDC families had a median of 8.8 years of schooling; women in the general population aged 20 to 54, as of March 1959, had completed 12.1 years; employed women in the labor force, as of March 1962, had completed 12.3 years; and unemployed women had completed 11.5 years. So we see that, like the AFDC fathers, the AFDC mothers are at a distinct disadvantage in terms of the occupational distribution of the labor force, present and projected.

The General Assistance Recipient

The Cook County Department of Public Aid conducted a study-in-depth of 93 family heads receiving general assistance in February 1959. This study deliberately selected family heads who, when working, represented the most highly skilled workers in the general assistance caseload.

This group of 93 GA recipients had an employment history of long-term stability. According to the report, "Generally, lack of job opportunities rather than deep-seated personal or emotional factors was the basic cause of unemployment for the group" 2/. Of the 93 recipients, 58.1 percent had held jobs for over 5 years; 97.8 percent had held one or more jobs for more than 1 year. Moreover, 30.1 percent had, since loss of their regular jobs, held odd jobs before applying for public assistance.

Six months after the sample was selected, 25 members of the group, or 26.9 percent, were employed. Of the 68 who were still unemployed, 88 percent had been unemployed for over 26 weeks.

Why had they lost their jobs? And why did they continue to be unemployed? A study of the reasons for termination of employment showed that over the period 1951 to 1959, nearly two-thirds of the "last jobs," and more than 50 percent of the "longest jobs" held by the 93 subjects were terminated by layoff. "Replaced by more skill," "replaced by machine," "process changed," "contract ran out," "operation discontinued," "replaced by seniority"--these were the reasons for layoff of 65 percent of this group.

The employment history of this group showed that until 1953 the great majority had been relatively well employed in unskilled and semiskilled jobs. During the last 5 years, a large percentage of both the young and the old have not been continuously employed. Of the 25 who found employment in the 6 months between selection of the sample and the interviews, 5 were in skilled jobs, 9 were semiskilled, and 11 were unskilled. Of the 68 who were still unemployed, 81 percent had been employed in semiskilled or unskilled occupations in their last jobs; 75 percent had been in semiskilled or unskilled employment in their "longest" jobs.

2/ A Study to Determine the Possible Impact of Automation on a Selected Group of General Assistance Recipients in Chicago. Cook County Department of Public Aid, 1959. p. 37.

A more detailed study of jobs held shows that even the jobs in the "skilled" category required no high degree of skill.

The median school grade attainment level of this group of GA recipients was estimated at 8.0 as compared with a 9.3 grade median for the general population. Forty-seven percent of this sample failed to complete the eighth grade, as compared with 27 percent of the general population. This group of 93 recipients, however, showed a higher level of achievement than did the rest of the GA caseload. A study of the general assistance caseload as a whole found that 19.7 percent of the GA applicants had less than a fourth grade education; only 8.6 percent of the group of 93 had failed to complete the fourth grade.

Another study of general assistance recipients was made in California in July 1962 3/. This study sustains the pattern revealed in the studies of AFDC fathers and mothers and GA recipients in Chicago. Unemployment is the major reason for applying for public assistance. Of 6,484 cases with male heads, 51.4 percent gave unemployment as the major reason for the need for general home relief. Occupations of these male case heads were mainly in the unskilled area; 63.4 percent were listed as "unskilled." (This study had only two occupational descriptions, "skilled" and "unskilled," as distinguished from most studies which use "skilled," "semi-skilled," and "unskilled.")

The study found that 36.2 percent of male case heads had completed 8 years of schooling or less. Available information does not show how many of the 37.1 percent with more than 9 years of schooling had completed high school, but it is a safe assumption that the 26.6 percent with "amount of schooling unknown" probably had attained a low educational level.

The constantly recurring theme of lack of education and lack of training and skills which characterized the AFDC unemployed fathers and AFDC mothers appears among GA recipients too as the most important cause for inability to provide for minimal needs without public assistance.

THE UNEMPLOYED

A detailed survey 4/ of the characteristics of 9.6 million unemployed in the United States in April 1962 parallels the findings of the Chicago and California studies of GA recipients. The 5-year work history of these workers indicates a strong attachment to the labor force. Nearly 80 percent were either employed or seeking work all year during 1961. Furthermore, it was found that unemployment tends, to a large degree, to be repetitive; those with long spells of unemployment in 1961 had a record of somewhat more unemployment in previous years than did the others. Also they were twice as likely to be out of work in April 1962 as were

3/ Characteristics of Recipients of General Relief. State of California Department of Social Welfare, July 1962. An unpublished report.
4/ Stein, Robert L.: "Work History, Attitudes, and Income of the Unemployed." Monthly Labor Review, December 1963.

the others. Nearly half the persons who had been unemployed in 1961 were also out of work in April 1962.

The incidence of unemployment in terms of occupational distribution reflects the occupational shifts which have been occurring and which are expected to continue. And the "repetitive" nature of unemployment is also probably accounted for, to a degree, by these occupational shifts.

Of the 9.6 million unemployed, only 22 percent reported a white-collar occupation, whereas in each year from 1957 to 1962, over 40 percent of all employed workers were in these occupations. The fact that unemployment falls more heavily on the less skilled is further borne out by the kinds of jobs the unemployed sought. About two-thirds looked for jobs in the semiskilled operative, service, or unskilled laborer categories. Only 12 percent sought skilled jobs, and 20 percent sought white-collar employment, mostly in the clerical field.

According to this study of the unemployed, their educational attainment was below that of the general civilian labor force; only a third of the unemployed, as compared with over half of the civilian labor force as a whole, were high school graduates.

Of the 9.6 million unemployed, it was found that applications for assistance to public or private welfare agencies occurred in 18.8 percent of the cases of those unemployed for periods of from 5 to 26 weeks; of those whose unemployment lasted over 6 months, 31.9 percent needed public or private welfare assistance.

The lower level of skills and educational attainment is also reflected in the incomes of the unemployed when they are working. Their average earnings were slightly less than $70 a week on the last or current job. (Earnings for some were for current job because interviews which took place in April 1962 referred to unemployment in 1961.) The weekly wage or salary for year-round full-time workers during 1961 was roughly $95 per week 5/. The difference would tend to confirm the lower educational levels of the unemployed, their greater concentration in the unskilled and semiskilled jobs, and the greater tendency to part-time workweeks.

A large part of currently unemployed workers, unless their level of education and skills is upgraded, cannot realistically look forward to a place in the projected labor force. The economy may expand vigorously but nevertheless still be unable to guarantee a productive place for these people because they are not prepared for the economy.

THE YOUNG WORKER

Concomitant with the shift in the occupational structure of the labor force is the change in the age distribution of the labor force. For the labor force of the sixties will reflect the postwar baby boom of the

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5/ Monthly Labor Review, December 1963.

forties. Whereas overall growth of the labor force is expected to show an increase of 21 percent from 1960 to 1970, the number of young workers aged 14 to 19 in the labor force will increase 35 percent in the same period.

The rate of unemployment for young workers has always been substantially higher than for adults. For example, in 1962, the unemployment rate for members of the labor force aged 14 to 19 was about 13 percent; for those in their early twenties it was 9 percent; and for adults 25 years of age and over it averaged somewhat over 4 percent. Although the rate of unemployment has risen among all age groups since 1957 by about 50 percent, the rate in the 20 to 24 age group has increased by more than 100 percent.

Another serious aspect of this problem is the fact that it is in the unskilled and semiskilled occupations, those most rapidly declining in the labor force, that youngsters just entering the labor market have traditionally found their first employment opportunities. One-half of the men between the ages of 16 and 21 were laborers or operatives in 1962, as compared with 27 percent of men over 25.

With the shift in the labor force tending toward the more skilled areas requiring higher educational attainment, additional difficulties present themselves when youth and inexperience are combined with lack of sufficient education. Of the estimated 26 million young people who will enter the labor force between 1960 and 1970, it is anticipated that 19.5 million will have a high school education or less 6/. This group of non-college-bound young workers will be 4.5 million greater than the corresponding group which entered the labor force in the decade 1950-60. Furthermore, of the 19.5 million, an estimated 7.5 million will be school dropouts.

The median level of educational attainment for members of the labor force in March 1962 was slightly over 12 years, or completion of high school. Only in the semiskilled and unskilled group does one find less than a high school education to be the norm. For workers with less than a high school education, only the service occupations are among those that are expected to expand in the coming decade.

In view of the changes which are anticipated in the occupational structure of the labor force, the position of the young worker with little education can be expected to deteriorate. This applies particularly to the school dropouts. Level of educational attainment is consistently related to level of job and incidence of unemployment. In October 1962, 5.2 percent of high school graduates were employed as laborers, compared with 14.4 percent of persons with only an elementary school education and 10.2 percent of those who had some high school but had not graduated. The unemployment rate in October 1962 for June 1962 graduates was 14.1 percent; the rate for those who dropped out in 1962 was 28.6 percent,

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6/ U.S. Department of Labor: "Young Workers: Their Special Training Needs." Manpower Research Bulletin No. 3, May 1963.

or double the percentage for graduates. The unemployment rate for 1960 graduates was 10.3 percent; for 1960 dropouts, the rate was 18.3 percent.

THE AFDC CHILD

It is obvious from the present and projected structure of the labor force that the youth of the nation must be a major target of concern if they are not to develop into the next generation of the unemployed. If special efforts were to begin with any particular group among children and youth, the child recipients of aid to families with dependent children would seem to be an appropriate selection because they are among the most deprived 7/.

The 1964 report of the Council of Economic Advisers states that "it is essential to remember that one-third of the present poor are children. For them improvements in the availability and quality of education offer the greatest single hope of escaping poverty as adults." Although latest available reports on the education of children receiving AFDC shows that, as a group, they have gone much further in school than their parents 8/, they are still at a considerable disadvantage when compared with children in the general population, both in terms of years of schooling and in performance. Mugge estimates that less than 10 percent of all child recipients actually graduate from high school before reaching age 18, as compared with a rate of 35 percent for children in the total population, according to 1960 census data.

Although it is, of course, not possible to know what the ultimate educational attainment of children now on AFDC will be, there are some indicators. Although AFDC children were in the same median school grade as the total child population in the first 4 years, by the time they reached age 17, AFDC children were 0.7 years behind children in the general population. Examination of school retardation of AFDC children compared with children in the total population, however, shows much more serious differences. In the first few years AFDC children and all children show about the same rate of retardation, but as they grow older there is a constantly widening gap until, at the age of 16 and 17, the percentage of school-retarded children among AFDC children is more than twice that of all children: 15 percent for all children and almost 35 percent for AFDC children at age 16 (chart 2).

THE RACIAL FACTOR

The problems posed by lack of education and training in meeting the demands of the changing occupational structure of the labor force are intensified for the nonwhite population.

The only occupational grouping in which nonwhite workers have attained

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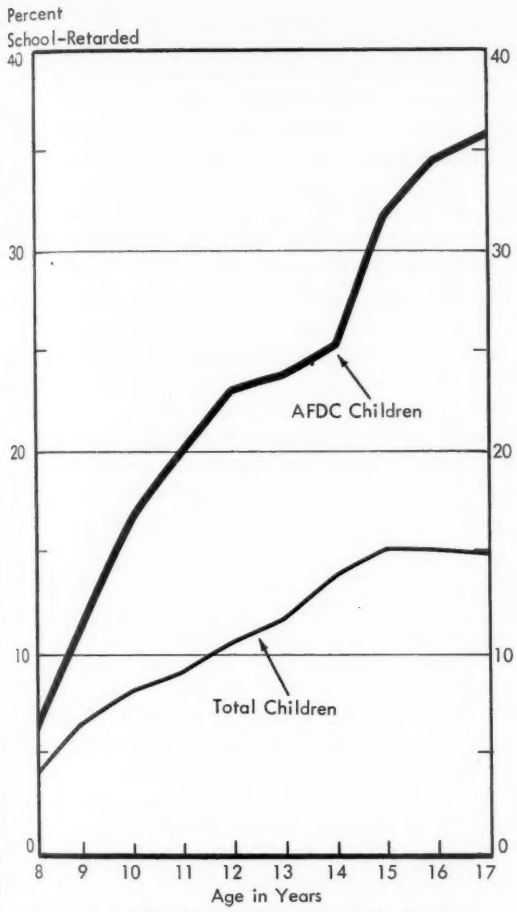
7/ Perkins, Ellen: "AFDC in Review, 1936-1962," Welfare in Review, November 1963.

8/ A full discussion of "Education and AFDC" by Robert H. Mugge appears in the January 1964 Welfare in Review.

Chart 2



Source of data: Mugge, Robert H., "Education and AFDC." Welfare in Review, January 1964.

a status approaching parity with the white worker is in the semi-skilled group, where 17.5 percent of the white labor force is in this group, and 19.9 percent of the nonwhite. However, this "equality" is the result of an 18.2 percent increase in nonwhite workers and a 5.3 percent reduction in white workers in this group during 1948-62.

In the white-collar occupations, nonwhite workers show encouraging improvement in their position with a 121.5 percent increase during 1948-62. However, this would be misleading without pointing out that whereas 47.3 percent of white workers are in this occupational grouping, only 16.7 percent of nonwhites are.

In the low-paying, declining occupational groups, nonwhites continue to be in an unfavorable position. Although the relative decrease in the number of farm laborers (the most rapidly declining occupational category) was about the same for whites and nonwhites, 37.7 and 37.4 percent respectively, whites in this group comprised 6.8 percent of the total number of white workers, whereas nonwhite workers were almost twice as heavily represented, with 11 percent. Similarly, in 1962, 32.8 percent of nonwhites, compared with 10.6 percent of whites, were in the service worker category, a rapidly expanding group.

Despite the validity of the contention that more and better education is essential to better employment opportunity, the disadvantages of not being white persist at all levels of educational attainment. It is encouraging to note, however, that the gap between white and nonwhite incomes appears to become smaller as the educational level rises. In 1961, the median income for nonwhite heads of families with less than 8 years of elementary school education was 62.7 percent of that of the white worker at the same educational level; for those with high school education, the ratio increased to 71.3 percent; and for those with 4 years or more of college, the income of nonwhite heads of families was 84.5 percent of that of whites.

One significant fact, however, must be pointed up. Although the white

school dropout (1 to 3 years of high school) showed some increased income over that of the white person with only 8 years of elementary school education ($5,644 median income for the dropout as compared with $4,911 for the white head with no high school), the nonwhite dropout was practically no better off with an income of $3,449 than the nonwhite head with no high school at all, whose median income was $3,338. This emphasizes again that even in the disadvantaged world of the dropout, race is an overriding factor in his unfavorable position in the labor force.

Chances of being unemployed are twice as great for nonwhites as for whites. In fact, the ratio of the nonwhite unemployment rate to the white unemployment rate had increased steadily between 1947 and 1962. In 1947 the nonwhite unemployment rate was equal to 164 percent of the rate for whites; by 1962 this ratio had increased to 224 percent. This disproportion is undoubtedly in part a reflection of the heavy weighting of nonwhite employment in the declining occupations.

It is thus apparent that, despite steady amelioration of their position in the labor force, the fact remains that, all other factors being equal--education, skill, training--nonwhites are consistently disadvantaged at every level and in any area which may affect their working life and earning capacity.

SOME IMPLICATIONS

The evidence is overwhelming that education is the key to adaptation to the changing structure of the labor force.

Existing legislation, such as the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) and the Area Redevelopment Act (ARA), takes cognizance of problems generated by the requirements of the present and projected labor force. Training and retraining the unemployed to equip them to fill available jobs has, in the short life of the MDTA and ARA, already produced encouraging results. On the basis of short experience and a small sample, results of these programs show that about 70 percent of trainees have found employment in training-related jobs.

The 1963 amendments to the MDTA, by lowering the age limit for training allowances from 19 to 17 years, make it possible for dropouts to receive vocational training needed to make them employable in other than the least skilled occupations. Increases in allowances under the amended act will also serve as incentives to teenagers to receive vocational training. Recognition of the need for basic education to reduce functional illiteracy is also reflected in these amendments. This program will, hopefully, help to make some of the present unemployed trainable for jobs which are and will be available.

The 1962 amendments to the Social Security Act also provide the means for coping with some of the problems of the recipients of public assistance. The Community Work and Training Program authorized under these amendments can help unemployed welfare recipients to be trained or retrained for available jobs. Such programs can be used to raise literacy as well as

skill levels among those whose low educational attainment has been demonstrated.

Certainly a major effort must be made toward the education of the AFDC child in order to assure that he will become a productive member of the labor force, rather than the father (or mother) of the AFDC child of tomorrow. Although today's AFDC children already show that they will be better educated than their parents, the causes of the increasing incidence of school retardation among these children as they grow older must be probed.

The day care programs provided for in the amended Act can be a means for lifting the horizons of these culturally deprived children, thus helping to motivate them toward a richer adulthood than that of their parents. Income which may under the Act be set aside for "future identifiable needs" may well help to provide the economic underpinning required for the child to pursue his education.

The description of labor force requirements, and of the groups within society who would appear to be most vulnerable to the challenge of these demands, points to the need for imagination, resourcefulness, and flexibility of approach to the kinds of programs of education to be devised. Just as educators are recognizing that teaching materials which may be appropriate for children of white middle-class backgrounds do not meet the needs of all children, so it must be recognized that new methods and materials must be devised for programs designed to raise the literacy level of adults who are the victims of economic and social deprivation. Such education must involve more than literacy or even vocational training. It must take into account the fact that even those jobs which require little skill make demands in terms of appearance and personal behavior that have traditionally been associated with "white-collar" employment. The projections show, for example, that next to "professional, technical, and kindred workers" the occupations which will show the greatest growth will be in the "service" occupations. A person who has never eaten in a restaurant must be made aware of the demands of personal appearance, cleanliness, and behavior before qualifying for a job as a waiter or waitress. Many of the jobs which will be available in the service area require a good deal of personal contact with the person receiving the service. Whereas a doctor may see a hospital patient once or twice a day, and the nurse possibly four times a day to give medications, the nurse's aide or orderly is the one who usually answers the patient's ring, brings his food, changes his bedding, and provides the other small services which make the patient's hospital stay more comfortable. Education and vocational training must recognize and deal with these changing needs.

While devising means to meet the needs of the present public assistance recipients and the unemployed who, while they may not yet be in need of such assistance, are certainly a high-risk group, attention must also be directed to the future. Consideration is being given to the retention of children on AFDC in order to help them to complete high school. This would apply not only to States which have cutoffs at ages below 18 but also to the 18-year cutoff age. There is no question of the advantage in

employment opportunity for the person who has completed high school as compared with one who has had even 3 years of high school. This applies especially to the nonwhite child, as evidenced in the income of white and nonwhite high school dropouts previously referred to. The policy of developing programs to encourage the acquisition of more education would certainly merit serious attention.

Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz has suggested raising the legal school-leaving age to 18 and providing free public education for 2 years beyond high school 9/. Implementation of such a proposal would result in taking about 2 million people out of the competition of the labor market, and, equally important, would provide the educational underpinnings for more productive future employment. However, such a program would unquestionably require financial assistance to make it possible for many such students to remain in school. Proposals for the introduction of work-study programs to enable youngsters to remain in school while earning provide some practical steps in this direction.

John Galbraith has said: "To the best of knowledge there is no place in the world where a well-educated population is really poor" 10/. But education should be understood to mean more than simply the subject-matter learned in school. The disciplines imposed by the educational process develop in the educated person the adaptability necessary to meet changing needs. Our swiftly advancing technology, which is reflected in the changing occupational structure of the labor market, demands a working force competent to cope with its changing requirements.

Another major finding in the studies of the labor force is that race is a major factor in determining the lower economic status of the nonwhite worker. "The economic costs of discrimination to the total society are also large. By discrimination in employment, the Nation denies itself the output of which the talents and training of the nonwhite population are already capable. By discrimination in education and environment, the Nation denies itself the potential talents of one-ninth of its citizens. But the basic case against discrimination is not economic. It is that discrimination affronts human dignity" 11/.

Despite the most massive efforts to raise the educational level, to eliminate discrimination, to provide training and retraining, the fact must be faced that there are and will continue to be some in our society who may never or never again be economically productive. These may include older workers who have been phased out of the labor force as the result of technological change and who may not be amenable to education or training. Even in the lower age groups, there will always be some whose capacities for learning and training may be limited. A major shift in the climate of opinion is needed to accept this possibility. Such a

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9/ New York Times, February 25, 1964.
10/ Harper's Magazine, March 1964, page 26.
11/ The Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers, January 1964, page 74.

change is essential if ways are to be found to help such people become socially useful and useful to themselves even if what they do does not carry a high dollar value. At the same time that efforts are being made to help people adapt themselves to the society in which they live, society too has the responsibility to perceive the difficulties of those who are too often the victims of "a world they never made."

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Children Receiving AFDC

HOW MANY CHILDREN receive assistance under the aid to families with dependent children program? This question may be answered in several ways. Data previously available at the national level have primarily provided snapshots; that is, they have portrayed the number and characteristics of children receiving assistance at a given point of time or over a relatively short time span. Thus we know, for example, that as of June 1963, 4 out of every 100 children in the United States were depending upon federally supported State programs of aid to families with dependent children for financial support.

Data such as these are important for understanding the impact of the AFDC program. However, with the emphasis on preventive services and on extending the scope of social services to past and potential beneficiaries as provided in the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962, another means for estimating the universe for program impact becomes desirable. Although the attention in the program should be focused first on present recipients, extensions to cover larger segments of the risk group require some awareness as to the total size of that group.

Within the context of the present concern for the poor, the contact with children through the AFDC programs becomes doubly important. The AFDC program can serve as a basic means of contact with families and as one of the focal points in a comprehensive program to assure that children have the opportunity to develop to the limits of their capability. For these purposes, too, it is necessary to know the extent of the public welfare agency's contacts with children so that more effective planning can be undertaken to use these contacts.

With these needs in mind, estimates have been prepared as to the number of children who have received AFDC at least once in their lives out of every 1,000 children reaching their 18th birthday. These estimates for recent years are:

1957 --- 142	1961 --- 151
1958 --- 144	1962 --- 155
1959 --- 145	1963 --- 159
1960 --- 148	

Thus, for children reaching the age of 18 in 1963, about one out of every

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The data upon which this note is based are from an analysis by Robert H. Mugge, Division of Program Statistics and Analysis, Bureau of Family Services.

six (15.9 percent) have received AFDC at one time or another during their lives.

Estimates such as these must of necessity be based upon data which do not provide precise measuring rods. Available data do, however, create the basis for reasonable assumptions as to the nature of the caseload and the incidence of new cases in any given year. From the data and these assumptions, lifetime incidence rates can be built with a reasonable degree of precision. It is believed that these estimates will not overstate or understate the true rates by more than 20 or 30 children per 1,000.

In computing rates, the decision was made to go back no further than 1957. Rates for earlier years would involve either children born before the beginning of the program in 1935 or during the period between 1935 and 1939 when States were just beginning to operate the program. The incidence for earlier years would in all probability be much lower than the current rates, since it would include children who had spent their early childhood in the years before the program's beginning or while the program was new and small in extent. This factor of the availability of AFDC during only part of the children's lives is compounded by the finding in recipient studies that the highest first-receipt incidence rates are among very young children.

As is shown in the tabulation above, AFDC lifetime incidence rates for children reaching 18 have been increasing in recent years. This reflects the fact that the incidence of new cases was generally higher in the 1950's than in the 1940's.

The extension of AFDC to unemployed parents in 1961 has had relatively little effect as yet on the lifetime incidence rates of children reaching the age of 18. A sizable proportion of the new cases since May 1, 1961, has been attributable to this extension, but the children in such cases tend to be quite young. It is estimated that the extension of the program to unemployed parents increased the lifetime incidence rates by 1 child per 1,000 for 1962 and 3 children per 1,000 for 1963 over what the rates would have been without the extension. In future years, the unemployed parent cases are expected to have a much greater effect on the lifetime incidence rates of children reaching age 18.

In summary, although only about 4 percent of the children in the United States are receiving AFDC at any given time, one out of six children reaching the age of 18 have received financial assistance and services under the AFDC program at some time during their lives. That the public welfare agency is among the major institutions with ongoing and wide contact with the children of this country is emphasized by these estimates. Programs for past and potential beneficiaries become more meaningful when viewed in the light of the large proportion of children whom public assistance has served.

Concurrent Receipt of Public Assistance and Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance by Persons Aged 65 and Over, Early 1963

DATA ON THE EXTENT to which recipients of public assistance also receive benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program and on the extent and kinds of changes that occur in this assistance-insurance relationship are essential for evaluation, interpretation, and planning of both these income maintenance programs.

The Bureau of Family Services has collected information from the States annually since 1948 on the incidence and total amounts of concurrent payments of old-age assistance and old-age, survivors, and disability insurance. Similar data about recipients of medical assistance for the aged (MAA) were collected for February 1962 and February 1963 1/.

The following discussion pertains to three aspects of concurrent receipt of assistance and OASDI benefits: (1) the incidence of concurrent receipt of OASDI benefits among recipients of OAA and MAA, (2) the average OASDI benefits of OAA and MAA recipients, and (3) the average levels of assistance payments and benefits to OAA and MAA recipients. The discussion pertaining to MAA is limited to those States 2/ for which reports were received and which made payments in behalf of 500 or more recipients in the report month 3/.

By David B. Eppley, Trends and Interprogram Analysis Group, Division of Program Statistics and Analysis, Bureau of Family Services.

1/ Data pertaining to OAA recipient-beneficiaries for the period June 1948-February 1962, data on AFDC-OASDI families for the period June 1948-late 1961, and data on MAA recipient-beneficiaries in States with recipient loads of approximately 500 or more for February 1962 were published early in 1963 (see "Concurrent Receipt of Public Assistance and Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance, Early 1962," Social Security Bulletin, March 1963, pp. 16-18, 32). Data pertaining to AB-OASDI and APTD-OASDI recipients for February 1960 were published in the Social Security Bulletin, December 1960, pp. 12-25; for February 1961 in the Social Security Bulletin, April 1962, pp. 17-20. Similar information for late 1962 will be derived from State reports on the characteristics of recipients under these latter two programs.

2/ Section 1101 of the Social Security Act defines as "States," for purposes of the public assistance programs, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. In this article the 50 States and 4 other jurisdictions are referred to as States.

3/ Of the 28 States making MAA payments in the report month in 1963, each of the 21 States included in table 2 reported payments in behalf of 500 or more recipients in that month. For the 6 States reporting fewer than 500 recipients (Alabama, Louisiana, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and the Virgin Islands), the recipient loads were considered too small for analysis. Guam did not report.

Incidence of Concurrent Receipt of OASDI and OAA or MAA

Liberalizations of the OASDI provisions of the Social Security Act in 1950 and the years following--particularly those reducing eligibility requirements, expanding coverage, and raising benefit levels--have had a great impact on the numbers of recipients of OAA and MAA and on the proportion in concurrent receipt of OASDI benefits. Revisions in the OASDI provisions alone, however, do not fully account for the changes that have occurred in the last decade and a half in the public assistance-social insurance relationship for persons 65 and over. Some additional factors contributing to these changes are: (1) the growing population aged 65 and over, (2) higher public assistance standards for measuring financial need and concomitant higher assistance payments, and (3) the changing composition of the OAA caseload because of the higher death rate among nonbeneficiary recipients, who tend to be older, compared with recipient-beneficiaries 4/, and because of the transfer, in the last few years, of a number of OAA recipients to the MAA program.

To qualify for aid under the OAA or MAA program, the recipient must be in financial need. Consequently, those factors which tend to reduce or to increase financial need in the population 65 and over affect both the number of aged recipients and the number of aged recipient-beneficiaries. The ratios of aged recipient-beneficiaries to all aged assistance recipients and to all aged insurance beneficiaries are, of course, also affected.

Expanded coverage, higher benefit levels, and reduced eligibility requirements under the OASDI program have all served to afford greater financial protection to aged persons and, at the same time, to reduce their need for public assistance. The net result has been a significant decline since 1950 in the number of persons receiving OAA payments. Along with this decline there has been a substantial increase in the number of OAA recipient-beneficiaries. This increase is apparently the result of: (1) the growth in the number of persons 65 and over in the population; (2) the great increase in the number of the aged to whom insurance benefits are available; (3) higher standards for determining need for public assistance and accompanying higher assistance payments, and (4) higher death rates among nonbeneficiary recipients than among recipient-beneficiaries.

With the total number of OAA recipients declining and the number of OAA recipient-beneficiaries rising, it is axiomatic that the proportion of OAA recipients who are also OASDI beneficiaries has gone up over the years. Table 1 shows that this proportion has increased more than six-fold since 1948 and by early 1963 had reached 37.2 percent. Table 1

4/ During the period July-December 1962, for example, 72.4 percent of the OAA case closings for nonbeneficiaries resulted from deaths. Among the OAA closed cases receiving OASDI benefits, only 49 percent were closed because of death.

Table 1. Aged persons receiving both old-age assistance payments and OASDI benefits, 1948-63

Month and year	Aged persons receiving both OAA and OASDI		
	Number	Percent of--	
		OAA recipients	OASDI beneficiaries aged 65 and over
June 1948.....	146,000	6.1	10.0
Sept. 1950.....	276,200	9.8	12.6
Aug. 1951.....	376,500	13.8	11.9
Feb. 1952.....	406,000	15.1	12.0
Feb. 1953.....	426,500	16.3	10.7
Feb. 1954.....	463,000	18.0	9.7
Feb. 1955.....	488,800	19.2	8.7
Feb. 1956.....	516,300	20.4	8.0
Feb. 1957.....	555,300	22.2	7.8
Feb. 1958.....	596,500	24.2	7.1
Mar. 1959.....	647,900	26.7	6.9
Feb. 1960.....	675,600	28.5	6.7
Feb. 1961.....	715,400	31.0	6.6
Feb. 1962.....	753,800	33.7	6.5
Feb. 1963 1/...	816,100	37.2	6.5

1/ March data for 3 States, April data for 1 State, May data for 4 States, and June data for 1 State. Part of the New York data (New York City) are for January.

also shows a gradual decline in the proportion of aged OASDI beneficiaries concurrently receiving OAA payments. Although there has been a substantial increase in the number of OAA recipient-beneficiaries, the number of OASDI beneficiaries aged 65 and over has increased at a faster rate, so that OAA recipient-beneficiaries have represented a declining proportion of all aged OASDI beneficiaries 5/.

For the 21 States shown in table 2--those with 500 or more MAA recipients in the report month--57.5 percent of all MAA recipients in February 1963 received OASDI benefits. MAA recipients included a higher percentage of OASDI beneficiaries than did the OAA recipients. Of the 21 States, 17 reported higher MAA-OASDI rates than OAA-OASDI rates--a not surprising result in view of the generally more liberal financial eligibility requirements for MAA compared with OAA. California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Utah were the exceptions (see table 3). The latest data available indicate that these four States were among the highest in percent of MAA approvals transferred from other public assistance programs.

Average OASDI Benefits of OAA and MAA Recipients

MAA is a program designed for older persons whose incomes and resources are above the financial level of OAA recipients but not sufficient to meet the costs of necessary medical care. It is not surprising, therefore, that in early 1963 the OASDI benefits of MAA recipient-beneficiaries were generally higher than the OASDI benefits of OAA recipient-beneficiaries. Data reported for February 1963 show that in 20 of the 21 States included in table 2 (the exception was Massachusetts) the average OASDI benefit to MAA recipients was higher than that for OAA recipients. The differences for the 20 individual States ranged from $5.00 in California to $21.07 in Puerto Rico. In Massachusetts, however, where a large proportion of the MAA caseload represents persons transferred from other assistance programs, the average insurance benefit for OAA recipient-beneficiaries exceeded the average for MAA recipients

5/ For a discussion of possible future trends in the ratio of OAA recipient-beneficiaries to aged insurance beneficiaries, see Robert J. Myers, "Age and Sex of Persons Receiving Both OASI Benefits and OAA Payments," Social Security Bulletin, October 1963.

concurrently drawing OASDI benefits by $1.09. The differences in average benefit amounts were generally greater in those States with MAA recipient loads containing high proportions of persons not previously receiving aid under other public assistance programs. The average OASDI benefit of persons transferred to the MAA program from other public assistance programs (many of whom were nursing home cases) would tend to be lower than the average benefit of MAA recipients who did not previously receive assistance. It is to be expected, therefore, that the States with the highest proportions of such transfers would tend to show the smallest differences.

Average Levels of Assistance Payments and Benefits to OAA and MAA Recipient-Beneficiaries and Nonbeneficiaries

As in previous years, recipient-beneficiaries in February 1963 drew combined amounts from the two income maintenance programs that were higher, on the average, than the assistance payments of OAA recipients who were not beneficiaries. Between early 1962 and early 1963, however, the average OAA payment of nonbeneficiaries rose appreciably more than did the average amount of combined benefits and assistance payments of the recipient-beneficiaries. The average assistance payment 6/ received by OAA recipients concurrently drawing OASDI benefits in February 1963 was $59.34--$3.86 more than the average in 1962. The average payment to persons receiving OAA who were not drawing insurance benefits increased by $6.92 during the same period, reaching $85.79 in 1963. The average OAA payment in 1963 was $26.45 lower for recipient-beneficiaries than for nonbeneficiaries. The difference was greater than that of $23.39 a year earlier and substantially greater than the $18.46 difference in 1961.

The average insurance benefit paid to OAA recipient-beneficiaries in February 1963 was $47.75, 47 cents higher than a year earlier. Comparison of the early 1963 average

Table 3. Concurrent receipt of OASDI benefits by recipients of OAA, February 1963 1/, by State

State (ranked by percent of recipients receiving OASDI)	Recipients of MAA 3/	
	Total number	Percent receiving OASDI
Total, 21 States 2/....	116,978	57.5
South Carolina.....	543	86.0
Washington.....	1,181	85.0
Oregon.....	581	84.0
Kentucky.....	4,197	83.4
Arkansas.....	1,882	83.4
Illinois.....	904	83.0
West Virginia.....	7,510	81.1
Oklahoma.....	815	78.4
Maryland.....	6,996	77.6
Puerto Rico.....	1,082	71.8
Tennessee.....	1,036	69.5
New York.....	32,207	57.0
Michigan.....	5,021	54.8
Massachusetts.....	21,938	53.7
Pennsylvania.....	4,854	51.9
Idaho.....	1,442	47.8
California.....	17,058	40.2
Connecticut.....	4,735	40.1
North Dakota.....	904	39.2
Hawaii.....	507	34.5
Utah.....	1,585	27.4

1/ March data for Tennessee and Utah; May data for Hawaii and Illinois; part of the New York data (New York City) are for January. Data for Puerto Rico are for December 1962.

2/ Includes only those States reporting 500 or more MAA recipients in the report month. 28 States made MAA payments in that month; Alabama, Louisiana, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and the Virgin Islands reported fewer than 500 recipients, and Guam did not report.

3/ Persons for whom vendor payments were made during the report month.

6/ Includes vendor payments to suppliers of medical care and money payments to recipients.

Table 2. Concurrent receipt of OASDI benefits by MAA recipients, February 1963 1/, by State 2/

State	Aged persons receiving OAA and OASDI as percent of--	
	OAA recipients	OASDI beneficiaries aged 65 and over
Total...	37.2	6.5
Ala.....	35.0	21.4
Alaska.....	42.3	17.1
Ariz.....	37.4	7.0
Ark.....	25.8	11.1
Calif.....	57.4	14.5
Colo.....	45.8	19.5
Conn.....	45.8	2.1
Del.....	35.4	1.4
D.C.....	31.7	2.2
Fla.....	45.2	7.0
Ga.....	25.6	12.9
Guam.....	0	0
Hawaii.....	30.9	1.7
Idaho.....	38.8	4.6
Ill.....	34.4	2.9
Ind.....	35.8	2.4
Iowa.....	35.7	4.4
Kans.....	33.6	4.9
Ky.....	29.0	7.3
La.....	36.7	33.4
Maine.....	46.0	6.2
Md.....	29.2	1.6
Mass.....	54.7	7.1
Mich.....	39.0	3.8
Minn.....	36.8	6.0
Miss.....	33.5	21.2
Mo.....	38.6	11.6
Mont.....	38.9	4.7
Nebr.....	33.3	3.6
Nev.....	60.9	11.1
N.H.....	42.6	3.6
N.J.....	42.9	1.7
N. Mex.....	24.3	7.6
N.Y.....	39.6	1.7
N.C.....	20.9	3.9
N. Dak.....	28.1	3.6
Ohio.....	42.1	5.2
Okla.....	32.0	17.1
Oreg.....	47.8	4.7
Pa.....	35.5	1.9
P.R.....	.4	.1
R.I.....	50.0	4.2
S.C.....	9.8	2.6
S. Dak.....	31.0	4.5
Tenn.....	16.4	3.8
Tex.....	34.2	15.4
Utah.....	32.1	4.0
Vt.....	45.4	7.4
V.I.....	.4	.2
Va.....	16.5	1.1
Wash.....	47.5	9.5
W. Va.....	11.8	1.4
Wis.....	38.1	3.5
Wyo.....	39.0	5.2

1/ March data for 3 States, April data for 1 State, May data for 4 States, and June data for 1 State. Part of the New York data (New York City) are for January.

benefit of OAA recipients ($47.75) with the average OASDI benefit for all beneficiaries aged 65 and over in current payment status at the end of January 1963 ($70.40) shows that the recipients drew, on the average, about two-thirds the amount of benefits that all aged beneficiaries received--a relationship substantially the same as it had been 12 months earlier. The low average level of benefits paid to recipient-beneficiaries reflects, of course, the fact that these individuals, compared with other aged beneficiaries, have had relatively low wages or irregular covered employment, or both. A number of them are undoubtedly old widows whose husbands died many years ago when earnings levels were lower.

OAA recipients who also drew OASDI benefits in February 1963 averaged $107.09 per month from both income maintenance programs combined. In 1962 the combined amount was $102.76. The $107.09 figure was $21.30 more than the average amount of assistance received by OAA recipients who were not beneficiaries. This higher combined amount received under both programs, compared with the amount received under old-age assistance only, may be attributed partly to the relatively high needs among recipient-beneficiaries. It may also be attributed partly to the effect of maximums and/or percentage reductions from determined need that are applied to assistance payments by many States. When States limit payments to recipients in this manner, the maximums and reductions apply, of course, only to the amount of assistance, not to OASDI benefits or other income. The incomes of recipients who are not OASDI beneficiaries are affected, therefore, to a greater degree than the combined incomes of recipient-beneficiaries from the two programs.

As was the case with OAA recipient-beneficiaries, the average MAA recipient-beneficiary in 1963 in the selected States under discussion 7/ received considerably less in assistance payments than the average MAA recipient-nonbeneficiary. MAA payments in behalf of the beneficiaries were $81.62 less per month, on the average, than payments in behalf of nonbeneficiaries on the MAA program.

The beneficiary group had average assistance payments of $174.12 per month in early 1963, compared with $255.74 for the nonbeneficiary group. The smaller payments for the beneficiaries largely reflect the fact that their OASDI benefits are taken into account in determining their medical assistance needs. The average OASDI benefit of MAA recipient-beneficiaries was $58.81--almost three-fourths of the difference in average MAA payments between MAA recipient-beneficiaries and nonbeneficiaries. The difference in average MAA payments for beneficiaries and nonbeneficiaries may also reflect a need for more medical care or more expensive care, on the part of nonbeneficiaries, resulting perhaps from a lifetime of inadequate income.

With regard to OASDI benefits to MAA recipients, for the selected States in table 2, the MAA recipient-beneficiaries received about $8.00 per month more, on the average, in insurance benefits than recipient-beneficiaries on OAA, apparently reflecting the generally higher economic situation of MAA recipients compared with OAA recipients. MAA recipients with OASDI benefits were paid an average benefit of $58.81 per month, compared with an average of $50.59 for insurance beneficiaries who were also on the OAA program. The average benefit of $58.81 represented about five-sixths of the average benefit amount received by all OASDI beneficiaries aged 65 or over in the Nation as a whole.

7/ Pertains only to those reporting States with 500 or more MAA recipients in the report month.

REPORT ON STAFF DEVELOPMENT

All but 5 of the 59 State public assistance agencies had positions for staff development directors on June 30, 1963, according to a report by the Bureau of Family Services. There were 88 staff development positions other than the director's among 30 agencies.

At the local level in 18 States, there were 55 positions for staff development directors. Local staffs had 98 other positions in staff development.

Over $2 million was spent by State and local agencies through their public assistance programs for salary and expenses of the more than 1,000 staff members who were on some form of educational leave with pay during the year. Of these, 475 were on full-time study, 491 were part-time students, and 72 were engaged in work-study programs. In addition there were 914 persons on educational leave through child welfare funds.

Program and Operating Statistics

Public Assistance in December 1963 and Calendar Year Summary

More than 7.7 million persons were receiving aid under the six public assistance programs in December 1963 (tables 1-12), roughly 180,000 more than in December 1962. After reaching a peak of 7.8 million in March, the number of recipients had dropped to 7.5 million by September. Most of the increase that occurred since that month was concentrated in December, when the total rose by 159,000.

By far the year's greatest change in the number of recipients was the rise of 161,300 in aid to families with dependent children (AFDC), including 8,300 added in families receiving assistance because of a parent's unemployment. Increases were reported by three-fourths of the States; they were substantial (10,000-63,000) in six States.

The increase in the national recipient load resulted in part from net additions (more than 2,500) under new programs of medical assistance for the aged (MAA) and aid to the permanently and totally disabled (APTD). It also reflected the rise (an estimated 10,000 in the number of persons authorized to receive a money payment for personal needs under APTD concurrently with institutional care provided under MAA.

In 1963, total expenditures for assistance, including vendor payments for medical care, amounted to $4,736 million--$279 million more than in 1962. Total payments to recipients rose $85 million (34.5 percent) in MAA, $81 million (5.8 percent) in AFDC, $67 million (3.4 percent) in old-age assistance (OAA), $56 million (15.5 percent) in APTD, and $2 million (2.5 percent) in aid to the blind (AB). For general assistance, total payments, excluding vendor payments for medical care, declined $13 million or 4.5 percent.

The number of OAA recipients dropped 32,300 during 1963 to 2.2 million. Caseloads were smaller than they had been a year earlier in 43 States, including 18 with decreases of 5 percent or more. In New Jersey, Oregon, and Washington, which had the highest percentage declines, many aged persons in nursing homes were transferred to MAA programs. Nationally, the average payment was $77, an increase of nearly $2 for the year.

In December 1963, MAA payments were made in behalf of 150,200 persons in 32 States and other jurisdictions, 40,400 more than in December 1962. The average payment was $201. During the year, first payments were made under programs established in the District of Columbia, Florida, New Jersey, and Wyoming.

At the close of 1963, persons receiving AFDC numbered nearly 4.0 million, including about 3.0 million children. Both totals were 4.2 percent larger than those a year earlier. Persons in families aided because of a parent's unemployment accounted for 7.6 percent of all persons assisted; children in these families represented 6.7 percent of all children aided. The national average payment per AFDC recipient was $32, slightly higher than in December 1962.

For aid to the blind the number of recipients (97,800) was 1.8 percent smaller than in December 1962. An increase of nearly $2 brought the average payment to $82 in December 1963.

APTD programs were established by Alaska and Indiana during 1963, and all jurisdictions but one now have such programs. The 479,300 persons receiving

this type of assistance at the end of the year represented an increase of 42,000 from the total in December 1962. Nationally, the average payment rose from $74 in December 1962 to $76.

General assistance cases totaled 353,000 in December 1963, about the same as in December 1962; 870,000 persons were assisted, in contrast to about 900,000 a year earlier. Most of the States were aiding fewer persons than in December 1962. Nationally, the average payment per person ($28) was about $1 more than at the end of 1962.

During 1963 a number of States increased individual payments to recipients and families in order to provide more nearly adequate assistance. Many of the States with maximums on individual monthly payments in OAA, AB, and APTD raised those maximums, and several States broadened the scope of medical care services provided through vendor payments. Other liberalizations included, for one or more programs in a third of the States, establishment of higher cost standards for determining eligibility and the amount of assistance needed.

A few States, to conserve funds, reduced their cost standards or initiated reductions in payments in one or more programs. These reductions were more often applied to AFDC than the other programs.

Public Child Welfare Programs, 1963

National statistical estimates of public child welfare services in 1963 were recently made by the Children's Bureau. On March 31, 1963, State and local public welfare agencies provided child welfare services to 457,300 children. The number of full-time professional employees in public child welfare programs on June 30, 1963, was 9,348. Expenditures for public child welfare services from all sources of funds (Federal, State, and local) for fiscal 1963 amounted to $267.8 million. The number of persons granted educational leave from public child welfare programs during 1963 was 914, the largest number for any one year. The table shows that the advances made in 1963 continued the pattern of steady program growth in recent years.

Trends in child welfare programs of State and local public welfare agencies, 1959-63 1/

Year	Children served (As of March 31)	Annual percent change	Full-time professional employees (As of June 30)	Annual percent change	Persons granted educational leave (Year ending June 30)	Annual percent change	Expenditures of Federal, State and local funds (In millions. Year ending June 30)	Annual percent change
1959--	357,300 2/	----	7,026	----	607	----	$184.5	----
1960--	382,500	+7	7,556	+8	606	0	211.1	+14
1961--	403,900	+6	8,149	+7	679	+12	224.1	+6
1962--	422,800	+5	8,724	+7	809	+19	246.0	+10
1963--	457,300	+8	9,348	+7	914	+9 3/	267.8	+9

1/ Operations of public institutions for children are excluded.
2/ This figure is not entirely comparable with figures for 1960 and succeeding years.
3/ Computed for States reporting comparably in 1962 and 1963.

Table 1. Number of recipients of public assistance in the United States, by month, December 1962-December 1963 1/

[Except for general assistance, includes cases receiving only vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Old-age assistance 2/	Medical assistance for the aged 2/	Aid to the blind 2/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 2/	Aid to families with dependent children			General assistance 4/	
					Families	Total recipients 3/	Children	Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients								
1962 December	2,225,828	109,732	99,580	437,362	942,769	3,827,653	2,873,227	354,000	900,000
1963 January	2,221,335	116,587	99,502	439,329	959,163	3,911,132	2,926,501	385,000	1,006,000
February	2,217,371	116,682	99,128	442,174	967,180	3,960,075	2,962,524	390,000	1,038,000
March	2,214,339	117,508	98,837	445,780	975,483	3,992,779	2,985,727	388,000	1,020,000
April	2,211,016	127,412	98,588	448,448	977,739	4,004,001	2,995,563	370,000	940,000
May	2,202,570	129,493	98,471	459,229	972,498	3,976,422	2,978,752	350,000	856,000
June	2,198,962	136,220	98,404	461,537	962,566	3,934,391	2,951,882	330,000	776,000
July	2,191,307	140,159	98,096	466,524	957,629	3,910,589	2,932,495	325,000	769,000
August	2,194,275	148,473	98,140	470,174	954,957	3,912,137	2,933,228	326,000	767,000
September	2,191,593	144,021	97,954	472,162	951,818	3,902,605	2,930,806	322,000	754,000
October	2,196,429	157,707	98,178	475,493	957,024	3,920,794	2,945,425	326,000	766,000
November	2,194,387	152,919	97,843	477,472	958,325	3,933,339	2,954,844	322,000	765,000
December	2,193,564	150,162	97,794	479,315	969,084	3,988,961	2,993,326	353,000	870,000
	Percentage change from previous month								
1962 December	-0.1	-1.9	-0.2	+0.6	+1.2	+1.5	+1.2	+6.4	+9.6
1963 January	-.2	+6.2	-.1	+.4	+1.7	+2.2	+1.9	+8.7	+12.2
February	-.2	+.1	-.4	+.6	+.8	+1.3	+1.2	+1.3	+3.1
March	-.1	+.7	-.3	+.8	+.9	+.8	+.8	-.6	-1.7
April	-.2	+8.4	-.3	+.6	+.2	+.3	+.3	-4.4	-7.9
May	-.4	+1.6	-.1	+2.4	-.5	-.7	-.6	-5.6	-8.9
June	-.2	+5.2	-.1	+.5	-1.0	-1.1	-.9	-5.7	-9.2
July	-.3	+2.9	-.3	+1.1	-.5	-.6	-.7	-1.5	-1.1
August	+.1	+5.9	(5/)	+.8	-.3	(5/)	(5/)	+.3	-.3
September	-.1	-3.0	-.2	+.4	-.3	-.2	-.1	-1.2	-1.7
October	+.2	+9.5	+.2	+.7	+.5	+.5	+.5	+1.5	+1.5
November	-.1	-3.0	-.3	+.4	+.1	+.3	+.3	-1.1	+.3
December	(6/)	-1.8	-.1	+.4	+1.1	+1.4	+1.3	+9.6	+13.7

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Represents data for recipients of the specified type of assistance both under separate and combined State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 4/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho and Indiana for all months and Nebraska beginning November 1963; data not available. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, December 1962-December 1963 1/

Table 2. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, December 1962-December 1963 1/

/Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care/

Year and month	Total 2/	Old-age assistance 3/	Medical assistance for the aged 3/	Aid to the blind 3/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 3/	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 4/
	Amount of assistance						
1962							
December	$381,950,000	$167,969,978	$22,514,900	$7,992,058	$32,148,952	$118,745,316	$23,663,000
1963							
January	391,259,000	168,828,792	25,036,154	7,970,875	32,589,133	121,309,540	26,403,000
February	389,911,000	168,448,837	22,696,442	7,971,860	32,893,149	122,423,346	26,203,000
March	396,482,000	169,787,562	23,824,718	8,045,621	33,436,893	125,231,254	26,377,000
April	399,177,000	170,660,914	26,441,100	8,044,895	34,071,522	125,534,737	25,264,000
May	399,392,000	171,464,001	28,870,692	8,049,211	34,529,977	124,204,346	23,215,000
June	390,918,000	169,395,345	26,592,866	8,040,888	34,522,707	121,770,120	21,298,000
July	390,482,000	168,081,430	28,426,914	8,043,679	35,105,811	120,616,307	21,397,000
August	391,217,000	167,109,786	29,642,387	8,009,157	35,424,031	121,184,131	21,350,000
September	391,487,000	168,441,224	28,202,295	7,972,555	35,667,016	121,842,043	21,112,000
October	399,662,000	169,526,665	31,851,824	8,109,060	36,287,194	123,437,104	21,728,000
November	393,541,000	168,016,864	28,966,274	7,990,500	35,943,882	122,804,815	21,241,000
December	402,553,000	168,979,916	30,212,901	8,021,730	36,301,352	126,649,272	23,996,000
	Percentage change from previous month						
1962							
December	+1.3	+0.5	-0.9	+0.6	+0.9	+2.0	+6.1
1963							
January	+2.4	+.5	+11.2	-.3	+1.4	+2.2	+11.6
February	-.3	-.2	-9.3	(5/)	+.9	+.9	-.8
March	+1.7	+.8	+5.0	+.9	+1.7	+2.3	+.7
April	+.7	+.5	+11.0	(6/)	+1.9	+.2	-4.2
May	+.1	+.5	+9.2	+.1	+1.3	-1.1	-8.1
June	-2.1	-1.2	-7.9	-.1	(6/)	-2.0	-8.3
July	-.1	-.8	+6.9	(5/)	+1.7	-.9	+.5
August	+.2	-.6	+4.3	-.4	+.9	+.5	-.2
September	+.1	+.8	-4.9	-.5	+.7	+.5	-1.1
October	+2.1	+.6	+12.9	+1.7	+1.7	+1.3	+2.9
November	-1.5	-.9	-9.1	-1.5	-.9	-.5	-2.2
December	+2.3	+.6	+4.3	+.4	+1.0	+3.1	+13.0

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States. 3/ Represents data for payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance both under separate and combined State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho and Indiana for all months and Nebraska beginning November 1963; data not available. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, December 1963 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	November 1963 in--		December 1962 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	2,193,564	$168,979,916	$77.03	(3/)	+0.6	-1.4	+0.6
Ala.....	108,525	7,281,522	67.10	(4/)	-1.0	+4.6	+1.7
Alaska 5/.....	1,385	6/ 124,210	89.68	-.1	+13.1	-1.1	+8.5
Ariz.....	13,450	840,048	62.46	+.2	+.9	-.5	+1.2
Ark.....	57,664	3,499,210	60.68	(4/)	-1.0	+3.3	(3/)
Calif.....	267,261	28,522,503	106.72	+.3	+2.2	+2.2	+1.7
Colo 2/.....	49,298	4,861,451	98.61	-.1	-3.9	(3/)	-1.2
Conn.....	8,205	660,628	80.52	-1.5	-5.7	-11.5	-8.8
Del.....	1,185	69,695	58.81	+2.2	-3.5	+7.6	+12.3
D. C.....	2,467	163,102	66.11	-1.3	-26.6	-12.8	-38.5
Fla 5/.....	71,092	4,506,672	63.39	(3/)	-.4	+.9	+4.0
Ga.....	92,346	5,159,209	55.87	(4/)	+1.7	-.6	+5.5
Guam 7/.....	163	4,611	28.29	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 5/.....	1,142	76,902	67.34	+1.0	+6.7	-4.2	-7.0
Idaho.....	4,948	350,234	70.78	-.9	-.6	-10.8	-11.5
Ill 5/.....	60,716	5,104,240	84.07	-.5	-.7	-5.8	-4.0
Ind.....	23,449	1,819,174	77.58	-.5	+1.0	-5.3	+.8
Iowa.....	29,548	2,687,602	90.96	+.1	+2.0	-4.8	-4.6
Kans.....	24,099	2,222,005	92.20	-.2	+.5	-4.6	-.4
Ky 5/.....	55,598	3,198,800	57.53	+.3	-3.7	+2.6	+3.8
La.....	129,716	10,780,449	83.11	(4/)	+2.4	+2.4	+6.5
Maine.....	11,255	942,201	83.71	(4/)	-.1	+.4	+9.6
Md.....	9,459	681,619	72.06	+.1	+.3	-.3	+.8
Mass.....	55,593	5,013,797	90.19	-.1	-1.5	-4.9	-4.4
Mich.....	50,411	4,082,851	80.99	-.2	+.8	-2.8	+1.0
Minn.....	43,253	4,863,985	112.45	-.2	+4.1	-1.5	+4.5
Miss.....	75,597	2,921,032	38.64	-.4	-.5	-2.9	+8.3
Mo.....	104,942	7,024,049	66.93	+.1	+2.4	-2.6	+5.0
Mont.....	5,678	389,071	68.52	-.3	+.2	-5.4	-6.0
Nebr.....	12,679	1,045,753	82.48	-.3	-.7	-4.0	-.5
Nev.....	2,565	226,685	88.38	-.2	+.2	+1.5	-.3
N. H.....	4,537	454,798	100.24	-1.1	-2.3	-1.8	-1.1
N. J.....	14,082	1,131,780	80.37	-.2	+.1	-24.4	-36.0
N. Mex 5/.....	10,846	813,302	74.99	-.3	-5.5	-.3	-7.2
N. Y.....	56,416	5,094,477	90.30	+.3	+2.6	-1.9	+7.3
N. C.....	44,145	2,590,480	58.68	+.1	+2.5	-2.5	+6.4
N. Dak.....	5,557	474,685	85.42	-.9	-5.5	-6.4	-6.0
Ohio.....	85,133	7,220,809	84.82	+.4	-.5	-1.7	-.2
Okla.5/.....	83,837	7,893,834	94.16	+.1	-.1	-.8	+4.5
Oreg.....	11,889	802,968	67.54	+.1	+.9	-21.7	-37.5
Pa.....	47,222	3,506,129	74.25	-.7	+2.3	-2.7	-1.5
P. R.....	33,187	296,365	8.93	-.5	-4.3	-5.9	-6.8
R. I. 5/.....	6,033	508,598	84.30	-.1	-1.0	-2.1	-.9
S. C.....	26,785	1,332,967	49.77	-.3	-5.4	-4.7	+1.4
S. Dak.....	7,510	616,659	82.11	-.4	-.6	-6.2	-4.2
Tenn.....	46,966	2,538,195	54.04	-.3	+6.3	-5.5	+10.6
Tex.....	228,760	15,908,588	69.89	+.2	-.4	+2.5	+3.4
Utah.....	5,223	330,218	63.22	-1.2	-12.7	-8.9	-10.8
Vt.....	5,495	459,172	83.56	+.7	-2.0	-.5	+2.9
V. I.....	476	17,749	37.29	-.4	+.3	-8.3	-5.6
Va.....	13,563	826,986	60.97	(3/)	-.6	-3.1	+6.3
Wash.....	34,570	2,847,702	82.37	-.7	+10.7	-21.2	-25.1
W. Va.....	15,204	714,407	46.99	-.3	-.2	-7.4	-6.9
Wis.....	29,648	3,160,955	106.57	-1.3	-4.3	-5.6	-5.3
Wyo.....	2,501	214,783	83.22	-.8	+1.9	-5.0	-4.1

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes 3,778 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $330,139 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation. 3/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 4/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 5/ Represents aid to the aged under combined program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 6/ In addition, supplemental payments of $12,880 from general assistance funds were made to 35 recipients. 7/ Estimated.

Table 4. Medical assistance for the aged: Recipients and payments for recipients, by State, December 1963 1/

State	Number of recipients 2/	Payments for recipients		Percentage change from November 1963	
		Total amount	Average	Number	Amount
Total.....	150,162	$30,212,901	$201.20	-1.8	+4.3
Ala.....	216	64,475	298.50	+47.9	+78.1
Ark.....	2,197	113,317	51.58	-5.1	+.9
Calif.....	20,910	5,730,401	274.05	-8.8	-12.4
Conn.....	5,107	3/ 1,057,628	207.09	-3.8	-8.1
D. C.....	561	193,493	344.91	+3.9	+33.9
Fla. 4/.....	293	109,576	373.98	+12.7	+14.4
Guam 5/.....	106	1,730	16.32	---	---
Hawaii 4/.....	374	105,466	281.99	-28.8	-13.5
Idaho.....	1,753	232,430	132.59	+3.7	-2.2
Ill. 4/.....	554	243,208	439.00	-30.1	-37.9
Ky. 4/.....	4,698	101,145	21.53	-13.7	-38.9
La.....	420	68,186	162.35	-4.1	-10.2
Maine.....	442	111,641	252.58	+13.9	-1.7
Md.....	8,378	341,810	40.80	-.6	+20.1
Mass.....	24,786	3/ 4,066,186	164.05	+2.1	-2.2
Mich.....	5,118	1,693,735	330.90	-2.7	-4.6
N. H.....	780	43,579	55.87	(6/)	(6/)
N. J.....	4,847	3/ 1,025,553	211.59	+6.7	+24.4
N. Y.....	31,866	3/ 10,137,412	318.13	+5.1	+25.6
N. Dak.....	7/ 1,006	3/ 212,919	211.65	-3.6	-1.8
Okla. 4/.....	852	126,835	148.87	-6.4	-4.0
Oreg.....	3,502	486,451	138.91	-13.0	-20.4
Pa.....	7,533	1,758,242	233.41	+12.9	+17.4
P. R.....	1,864	51,826	27.80	+9.6	-18.7
S. C.....	646	101,797	157.58	-40.5	-44.4
Tenn.....	3,844	235,035	61.14	-5.2	+40.1
Utah.....	1,837	244,010	132.83	-10.1	+1.6
Vt.....	67	23,927	357.12	(6/)	(6/)
V. I.....	85	2,026	23.84	-54.1	-51.9
Wash.....	9,763	1,396,972	143.09	+9.2	+9.6
W. Va.....	5,748	125,898	21.90	-32.0	-48.3
Wyo.....	9	6,192	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Persons for whom vendor payments were made during the report month. 3/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $668 in Connecticut, $98,696 in Massachusetts, $9,519 in New Jersey, $50,156 in New York, and $2,321 in North Dakota. 4/ Represents medical assistance for the aged under combined program for aid to the aged, blind or disabled and medical assistance for the aged. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 7/ Includes an unknown number of cases receiving only money payments.

Table 5. Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, December 1963 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	November 1963 in--		December 1962 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	97,794	$8,021,730	$82.03	-0.1	+0.4	-1.8	+0.4
Ala.....	1,717	87,747	51.10	+.1	+2.6	+3.9	+10.9
Alaska 3/.....	106	8,156	76.94	+1.0	+1.0	+3.9	+2.4
Ariz.....	837	60,636	72.44	0	(4/)	-7.1	-7.3
Ark.....	1,982	132,672	66.94	0	+1.9	+.6	+2.2
Calif. 2/.....	12,133	1,548,758	127.65	+.4	+.6	-3.6	-2.6
Colo.....	259	21,903	84.57	+2.0	+3.7	+1.2	+4.7
Conn.....	309	33,602	108.74	-.3	-4.9	+1.6	-7.7
Del.....	292	23,058	78.97	+.7	+7.4	+5.0	+10.1
D. C.....	193	14,228	73.72	+2.1	+4.0	+1.0	+.7
Fla. 3/.....	2,570	167,913	65.34	+.4	-2.4	+1.0	+3.1
Ga.....	3,145	186,401	59.27	+.4	+3.1	+1.5	+7.4
Guam 5/.....	6	132	(6/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	75	6,207	82.76	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Idaho.....	125	9,050	72.40	+.8	+3.5	-3.8	-.5
Ill. 3/.....	2,693	233,763	86.80	-1.5	-.9	-5.7	-9.8
Ind.....	1,807	156,587	86.66	-.7	+.8	-1.6	+6.7
Iowa.....	1,239	126,045	101.73	-.2	+.9	-6.7	-5.9
Kans.....	523	50,196	95.98	-1.7	+5.8	-4.2	+4.2
Ky. 3/.....	2,401	160,675	66.92	-.3	-3.2	+1.2	+1.6
La.....	2,820	229,022	81.21	+.3	+.5	+2.1	+2.8
Maine.....	382	31,953	83.65	-1.8	-1.4	-6.6	+3.7
Md.....	404	31,427	77.79	+.2	+.7	-4.3	+6.4
Mass.....	2,271	302,888	133.37	-.4	+1.3	(7/)	-1.8
Mich.....	1,688	137,958	81.73	-.4	+.6	+.6	-5.7
Minn.....	1,052	117,759	111.93	+.7	+5.1	+2.3	-6.6
Miss.....	3,041	131,107	43.11	-.3	-.1	-7.6	+5.5
Mo. 2/.....	4,626	346,950	75.00	-.2	-.2	-3.2	+11.7
Mont.....	259	20,271	78.27	-2.3	-2.5	-11.0	-10.1
Nebr.....	663	65,283	98.47	-.3	-2.0	-4.2	+.5
Nev.....	165	19,993	121.17	+3.8	+4.0	-1.2	+5.3
N. H.....	268	28,011	104.52	-.4	-.3	+5.9	+9.3
N. J.....	941	78,435	83.35	-1.1	-.4	-.6	-6.8
N. Mex. 3/.....	342	30,541	89.30	0	-4.5	-2.3	+17.5
N. Y.....	3,184	353,799	111.12	+.2	+5.6	-5.3	+6.8
N. C.....	5,092	321,607	63.16	-.3	-2.1	+1.1	+7.5
N. Dak.....	81	7,016	86.62	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Ohio.....	3,417	283,578	82.99	(7/)	-2.2	-1.2	-5.3
Okla. 3/.....	1,704	203,352	119.34	+.1	(7/)	-1.0	+3.7
Oreg.....	402	35,201	87.56	+3.6	+8.7	+8.6	-.9
Pa. 2/.....	17,994	1,341,366	74.55	(4/)	+.6	(4/)	+1.0
P. R.....	1,550	12,889	8.32	-1.0	-1.3	-6.1	-4.8
R. I. 3/.....	98	8,600	87.76	(6/)	(6/)	-10.9	-10.2
S. C.....	1,716	103,980	60.59	+.5	-.3	+1.4	+.3
S. Dak.....	136	9,065	66.65	-.7	+.1	-7.5	-7.5
Tenn.....	2,316	118,109	51.00	-.4	-1.0	-5.4	+.9
Tex.....	4,897	338,863	69.20	-.2	-.2	-4.8	-3.1
Utah.....	177	12,267	69.31	+1.1	-6.0	+2.3	-5.9
Vt.....	111	7,436	66.99	+.9	-5.8	+.9	+3.7
V. I.....	16	536	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Va.....	1,156	76,792	66.43	+.5	+1.3	+.2	+5.5
Wash.....	674	63,227	93.81	+.6	+10.7	-4.3	-1.4
W. Va.....	860	41,163	47.86	-.1	-.2	-4.9	-3.1
Wis.....	824	79,147	96.05	-1.1	-10.7	-5.1	-4.6
Wyo.....	55	4,414	80.25	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $12,393 to 79 recipients; Missouri, $52,132 to 688 recipients; and Pennsylvania, $929,299 to 12,683 recipients. 3/ Represents aid to the blind under combined program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Average payments not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 7/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 6. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, December 1963 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	November 1963 in--		December 1962 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	479,315	$36,301,352	$75.74	+0.4	+1.0	+9.6	+12.9
Ala.....	13,988	643,780	46.02	+.1	+.2	+7.6	+10.2
Alaska 2/.....	76	10,417	137.07	(3/)	(3/)	(4/)	(4/)
Ariz.....	2,477	167,643	67.68	+3.0	+2.8	+117.3	+113.4
Ark.....	9,049	505,722	55.89	+.1	-.4	+9.7	+9.0
Calif.....	40,261	4,305,626	106.94	+1.9	+1.3	+49.4	+52.8
Colo.....	5,950	437,007	73.45	+.4	+.3	+2.9	+4.5
Conn.....	6,990	464,336	66.43	+.2	+2.1	+12.8	+25.2
Del.....	422	30,371	71.97	+1.0	+1.0	-6.0	-5.9
D. C.....	2,974	229,242	77.08	+.1	-1.5	-1.5	-3.3
Fla. 2/.....	15,372	1,073,568	69.84	+.6	+1.8	+10.9	+16.6
Ga.....	25,583	1,527,987	59.73	(5/)	+2.4	+1.6	+8.7
Guam 6/.....	77	1,987	25.81	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 2/.....	989	103,990	105.15	-6.6	-15.1	-4.8	-7.1
Idaho.....	2,581	141,232	54.72	+1.1	+.6	+11.9	+4.3
Ill. 2/.....	27,843	2,594,320	93.18	-.3	-.9	-2.0	-8.1
Ind.....	757	96,670	127.70	+9.7	+23.9	(4/)	(4/)
Iowa.....	1,055	87,306	82.75	+2.6	+2.6	+23.1	+43.0
Kans.....	4,431	469,751	106.01	+.7	-.6	+2.6	+14.9
Ky. 2/.....	9,410	660,485	70.19	+.4	-3.2	+4.7	+8.3
La.....	18,525	1,063,372	57.40	+.2	+.4	+2.8	+3.3
Maine.....	2,301	201,647	87.63	-3.3	-2.8	+1.1	+10.5
Md.....	6,989	538,542	77.06	+.7	+.8	+8.4	+19.3
Mass.....	11,148	1,507,082	135.19	+1.2	-1.3	+6.5	-1.1
Mich.....	7,073	683,595	96.65	(5/)	-.8	+12.3	+6.8
Minn.....	3,257	198,889	61.07	+.8	+1.0	+10.4	+10.7
Miss.....	16,505	721,512	43.71	+.8	+.6	+19.0	+51.6
Mo.....	14,591	1,016,788	69.69	(5/)	+2.2	-1.9	+5.8
Mont.....	1,252	96,062	76.73	-.7	+.2	-.4	-.7
Nebr.....	2,364	204,541	86.52	+1.9	+4.3	+37.5	+48.0
N. H.....	543	61,012	112.36	-2.0	-.9	+7.3	+5.8
N. J.....	8,142	771,806	94.79	+.4	+.9	+4.6	+4.6
N. Mex. 2/.....	3,392	291,539	85.95	+.4	-4.7	+11.6	+20.5
N. Y.....	34,998	4,238,696	121.11	+1.9	+1.8	+.3	+12.6
N. C.....	21,217	1,470,238	69.30	+.6	+4.4	-.2	+8.4
N. Dak.....	1,360	158,761	116.74	+3.3	+7.3	+8.5	+15.4
Ohio.....	18,074	1,389,395	76.87	-1.1	-2.0	+7.7	-.1
Okla. 2/.....	12,414	1,344,061	108.27	+1.6	+1.5	+10.3	+13.5
Oreg.....	7,761	490,578	63.21	+3.1	+.7	+59.7	+10.3
Pa.....	18,656	1,264,954	67.80	-3.8	+1.1	-2.0	+7.4
P. R.....	21,578	185,029	8.57	-.1	-.1	-2.7	-3.2
R. I. 2/.....	2,707	246,853	91.19	+.6	+.9	+1.5	+6.8
S. C.....	8,381	441,717	52.70	(7/)	-3.2	+2.5	+6.3
S. Dak.....	1,107	75,768	68.44	-.4	-.1	+.1	+5.0
Tenn.....	12,428	636,393	51.21	+.5	+2.8	+5.0	+14.8
Tex.....	8,862	509,585	57.50	+.3	+.4	+11.3	+10.6
Utah.....	4,590	301,641	65.72	-1.4	-10.5	+2.2	+1.8
Vt.....	981	80,000	81.55	-.3	+7.8	+8.5	+29.1
V. I.....	94	3,098	32.96	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Va.....	6,611	433,002	65.50	+.8	-1.2	+1.7	+7.6
Wash.....	18,480	1,144,319	61.92	+.2	+18.0	+86.6	+39.4
W. Va.....	6,387	314,705	49.27	-.7	-.7	-11.1	-6.5
Wis.....	5,646	617,277	109.33	+.9	-4.9	+10.6	+3.0
Wyo.....	616	47,455	77.04	+.8	-3.5	+3.9	-.4

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under combined program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
3/ Percentage change not computed on fewer than 100 recipients. 4/ Program not in operation in 1962.
5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Estimated. 7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, December 1963 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		Nov. 1963 in--		Dec. 1962 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/ 4/..	969,084	3,988,961	2,993,326	$126,649,272	$130.69	$31.75	+1.4	+3.1	+4.2	+6.7
Ala. 4/.....	22,251	90,733	71,486	1,053,765	47.36	11.61	+.1	+.2	+.6	-.1
Alaska.....	1,242	4,463	3,367	153,113	123.28	34.31	+1.4	+1.0	+2.9	+3.4
Ariz. 4/.....	9,945	42,272	31,926	1,207,816	121.45	28.57	+.1	+.3	+7.8	+8.7
Ark.....	6,683	26,440	20,252	444,477	66.51	16.81	+.1	-.3	+5.9	+.8
Calif. 4/.....	97,267	375,371	284,295	16,652,107	171.20	44.36	+2.6	+4.0	+11.8	+12.3
Colo.....	9,962	39,081	30,308	1,347,218	135.24	34.47	+.7	+.3	+7.8	+5.2
Conn. 3/.....	13,235	53,035	38,383	2,460,327	185.90	46.39	+7.2	+5.4	+16.6	+22.3
Del. 3/.....	2,354	10,892	8,202	233,084	99.02	21.40	+8.9	+7.0	+12.8	+9.2
D. C.....	3,871	18,478	14,794	598,702	154.66	32.40	+2.2	+1.8	-9.3	-10.1
Fla.....	27,578	103,633	83,137	1,665,261	60.38	16.07	-.4	-1.5	+.6	-2.1
Ga.....	15,983	60,309	47,033	1,398,836	87.52	23.19	+1.5	+1.5	-5.8	-5.8
Guam 5/.....	172	885	737	12,101	70.35	13.67	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	3,229	13,915	10,338	474,483	146.94	34.10	+.9	+4.4	+.6	-1.4
Idaho.....	2,563	10,038	7,316	396,205	154.59	39.47	+3.6	+2.8	+4.1	+.5
Ill. 3/ 4/.....	54,829	257,498	196,775	10,627,216	193.82	41.27	+.1	-.7	-2.8	-9.2
Ind. 4/.....	11,727	46,869	34,836	1,329,760	113.39	28.37	+.2	+1.6	(6/)	-1.3
Iowa.....	10,454	41,886	30,473	1,325,635	126.81	31.65	+.8	+4.5	+2.1	-12.8
Kans. 3/ 4/....	7,615	31,549	24,306	1,188,884	156.12	37.68	+2.3	+2.8	+16.6	+19.0
Ky.....	19,762	75,293	54,133	1,821,341	92.16	24.19	+1.1	-2.6	-6.7	-7.0
La. 4/.....	22,829	99,216	75,053	2,280,928	99.91	22.99	+.2	+.5	+5.0	+3.1
Maine.....	5,624	20,275	15,091	593,646	105.56	29.28	-2.1	-2.1	-6.6	-7.7
Md. 3/ 4/.....	15,188	66,064	50,835	2,142,887	141.09	32.44	+5.7	+6.2	+14.2	+17.7
Mass. 3/.....	22,118	81,328	61,235	3,973,034	179.63	48.85	+.9	+2.5	+16.0	+15.0
Mich. 4/.....	33,530	125,334	92,183	4,607,215	137.41	36.76	+.3	+1.4	+3.5	+1.8
Minn. 4/.....	12,187	44,165	34,617	2,254,584	185.00	51.05	+.8	+3.8	+8.3	+12.2
Miss.....	20,455	80,996	64,291	775,647	37.92	9.58	+.2	-.2	+2.0	+8.0
Mo. 4/.....	25,754	105,157	79,006	2,504,423	97.24	23.82	+.4	+1.1	+.9	-1.1
Mont.....	1,775	6,994	5,380	239,340	134.84	34.22	+1.2	+2.4	-1.1	-.2
Nebr.....	3,456	14,236	10,970	421,015	121.82	29.57	+1.8	+1.7	+9.5	+10.9
Nev.....	1,306	4,970	3,988	157,680	120.74	31.73	+1.4	+1.8	+6.7	+14.9
N. H.....	1,018	4,202	3,145	177,953	174.81	42.35	+.2	+3.8	+3.0	+8.4
New Jersey.....	23,806	93,490	70,730	4,467,945	187.68	47.79	+1.0	+1.6	+13.2	+14.0
N. Mex. 4/.....	7,575	30,737	23,250	1,043,796	137.79	33.96	(6/)	+.1	+4.3	+13.6
N. Y. 3/.....	105,992	462,040	337,932	20,559,717	193.97	44.50	+3.6	+6.9	+15.8	+22.7
N. C. 4/.....	27,453	113,829	84,807	2,699,966	98.35	23.72	+1.8	+2.6	-1.2	+5.3
N. Dak.....	1,684	6,628	5,088	269,263	159.89	40.63	-1.7	-7.3	+.7	+1.1
Ohio.....	37,234	152,503	114,668	4,872,798	130.87	31.95	+.6	+5.2	+4.1	+4.1
Okla. 3/ 4/....	18,561	72,353	53,523	2,514,311	135.46	34.75	+.7	+.6	+2.3	+10.8
Oreg. 3/ 4/....	7,625	28,753	21,443	1,100,336	144.31	38.27	+5.6	+6.8	-3.4	-2.8
Pa. 3/.....	71,652	319,907	226,230	9,386,621	131.00	29.34	+.5	+3.9	-4.0	-2.4
P. R.....	52,969	212,795	170,028	778,913	14.71	3.66	-.3	+.1	-6.0	-6.6
R. I. 3/.....	5,544	22,486	16,483	902,087	162.71	40.12	+2.4	+2.5	+10.7	+12.8
S. C.....	8,010	32,031	25,612	505,540	63.11	15.78	-.2	-2.3	-5.4	-8.2
S. Dak.....	2,770	10,044	7,640	302,503	109.21	30.12	-.5	-.8	+1.5	-.4
Tenn.....	19,683	77,278	57,900	1,431,792	72.74	18.53	(6/)	-.4	-5.6	-5.8
Tex.....	19,320	88,064	66,807	1,571,223	81.33	17.84	+1.4	+.8	+21.2	+14.5
Utah 3/ 4/.....	4,561	19,125	13,833	600,298	131.62	31.39	+5.9	-7.3	+11.5	+10.0
Vt.....	1,325	4,994	3,684	149,919	113.15	30.02	+2.9	+2.5	+3.5	+2.9
V. I.....	318	1,164	981	19,614	61.68	16.85	+2.0	+2.6	+11.4	+11.1
Va. 4/.....	10,447	44,193	33,962	1,049,899	100.50	23.76	+1.1	+1.3	+.8	+1.7
Wash. 3/ 4/....	17,537	71,275	51,166	2,363,094	134.75	33.15	+6.4	+20.4	+71.7	+46.5
W. Va. 3/ 4/...	26,912	123,322	84,800	3,278,277	121.81	26.58	+.7	+.7	-11.0	-5.6
Wis. 4/.....	11,305	43,142	32,380	2,142,896	189.55	49.67	+1.0	+3.7	+1.0	+2.2
Wyo.....	839	3,231	2,488	119,781	142.77	37.07	+.1	-.8	+1.4	+.1

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 8. 4/ Includes data on foster-family care; see table 9. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 8. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, December 1963 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from November 1963 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Average per--		Number of recipients	Amount
					Family	Recipient		
Total....	53,562	304,237	201,608	$9,197,112	$171.71	$30.23	+9.2	+11.3
Conn.....	2,187	11,950	7,809	409,900	187.43	34.30	+20.3	+19.7
Del.....	446	2,670	1,848	53,267	119.43	19.95	+42.2	+34.5
Hawaii.....	370	2,285	1,561	63,572	171.82	27.82	+1.3	+4.8
Ill.....	7,559	48,254	33,467	1,861,252	246.23	38.57	+1.6	+.6
Kans.....	257	1,470	982	46,951	182.69	31.94	+26.9	+27.0
Md.....	637	3,846	2,622	104,930	164.73	27.28	+72.3	+69.4
Mass.....	576	3,201	2,202	109,803	190.63	34.30	+.5	-1.2
N. Y.....	14,386	82,733	55,544	2,688,146	186.86	32.49	+13.9	+15.4
Okla.....	18	106	75	3,136	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Oreg.....	774	3,573	2,576	145,016	187.36	40.59	+32.6	+50.3
Pa.....	10,761	58,517	37,477	1,519,948	141.25	25.97	+2.3	+11.4
R. I.....	565	3,196	2,112	108,659	192.32	34.00	+3.0	+5.1
Utah.....	908	4,990	3,373	92,300	101.65	18.50	+25.5	+6.3
Wash.....	2,896	16,681	10,953	359,652	124.19	21.56	+47.7	+97.6
W. Va.....	11,222	60,765	39,007	1,630,580	145.30	26.83	+2.3	+2.2

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in table 7. All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 families; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.

Table 9. Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: Recipients and payments for foster care, by State, December 1963 1/

State	Number of--				Payments for foster care			
	Children receiving foster care			Families from which children were removed	Total amount	Average per child	In foster homes	In institutions
	Total	In foster homes	In institutions					
Total.....	3,633	2/ 3,339	2/ 140	1,555	$258,115	$71.05	2/$221,064	2/ $23,723
Ala.....	12	12	0	6	428	(3/)	428	0
Ariz.....	136	136	0	55	8,903	65.46	8,903	0
Calif.....	1,079	980	99	508	96,413	89.35	77,625	18,788
Ill.....	154	(2/)	(2/)	53	13,328	86.55	(2/)	(2/)
Ind.....	78	78	0	27	2,980	38.21	2,980	0
Kans.....	33	30	3	20	3,616	(3/)	3,267	349
La.....	346	335	11	144	23,103	66.77	22,179	924
Md.....	290	279	11	111	21,519	74.20	20,518	1,001
Mich.....	11	11	0	4	727	(3/)	727	0
Minn.....	131	121	10	82	13,205	100.80	10,739	2,466
Mo.....	12	12	0	2	384	(3/)	384	0
N. Mex.....	98	98	0	36	4,921	50.21	4,921	0
N. C.....	40	40	0	10	1,667	(3/)	1,667	0
Okla.....	285	285	0	115	11,938	41.89	11,938	0
Oreg.....	171	171	0	69	11,114	64.99	11,114	0
Utah.....	205	205	0	85	12,014	58.60	12,014	0
Va.....	44	44	0	13	1,900	(3/)	1,900	0
Wash.....	254	254	0	104	14,956	58.88	14,956	0
W. Va.....	46	40	6	21	2,364	(3/)	2,169	195
Wis.....	208	208	0	90	12,635	60.75	12,635	0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in Table 7. All data subject to revision. 2/ Excludes Illinois; breakdown not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children.

Table 10 General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, December 1963 1/

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		November 1963 in--		December 1962 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/.....	353,000	870,000	$23,996,000	$68.01	$27.58	+13.7	+13.0	-3.0	+1.6
Ala.....	63	64	864	13.71	13.50	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Alaska.....	257	848	17,402	67.71	20.52	+12.3	+10.7	+18.9	+26.7
Ariz.....	2,100	5,021	115,811	55.15	23.07	+7.9	-2.0	-12.8	-30.8
Ark.....	433	1,713	6,913	15.97	4.04	+53.2	+57.6	+13.1	+12.0
Calif.....	38,279	100,780	2,346,313	61.30	23.28	+26.6	+19.4	+23.5	+20.5
Colo.....	1,465	5,476	71,664	48.92	13.09	+31.5	+30.2	-22.5	-14.9
Conn.....	4/ 4,318	4/ 10,797	4/ 305,564	70.77	28.30	-1.9	+.1	-6.3	-3.4
Del.....	1,547	2,704	80,038	51.77	29.62	+5.8	+7.6	+17.0	+14.9
D. C.....	551	606	41,435	75.20	68.37	+10.6	+11.4	-36.6	-38.2
Fla. 5/.....	8,100	(6/)	256,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.....	2,584	6,588	81,880	31.69	12.43	+33.9	+16.4	-5.2	+1.6
Guam 7/.....	7	15	274	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hawaii.....	1,032	1,358	71,794	66.35	52.87	+3.8	+5.3	-5.8	+.4
Ill.....	28,519	64,017	2,265,698	79.45	35.39	+16.4	+10.5	+4.6	+.1
Iowa. 5/.....	4,600	12,000	180,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.....	3,218	8,510	204,735	63.62	24.06	+17.0	+11.4	+5.5	-2.1
Ky.....	1,523	4,623	56,315	36.98	12.18	-3.0	-2.6	-37.0	-29.2
La.....	7,954	8,760	412,321	51.84	47.07	-.3	-.9	+7.4	+5.6
Maine.....	3,039	10,527	145,032	47.72	13.78	+30.7	+45.3	-11.0	-10.7
Md.....	5,492	6,232	395,508	72.02	63.46	+6.4	+5.7	+13.4	+16.4
Mass.....	8,130	17,854	600,701	73.89	33.65	+15.9	+17.3	+17.5	-20.0
Mich.....	28,455	97,700	2,910,628	102.29	29.79	+4.8	+15.4	-17.2	-12.7
Minn.....	10,563	31,869	908,558	86.01	28.51	+21.7	+24.1	+10.8	+16.2
Miss.....	1,111	1,513	15,822	14.24	10.42	+8.3	+1.1	+1.9	-.5
Mo.....	9,413	12,514	618,611	65.72	49.43	+3.8	+1.2	-2.6	+15.7
Mont.....	1,738	5,690	77,056	44.34	13.54	+38.1	+40.9	-11.1	-2.1
Nev.....	325	693	19,058	58.64	27.50	+4.4	+6.5	+81.4	+56.1
N. H.....	958	3,357	66,852	69.78	19.91	+14.8	+32.2	+3.4	+18.1
N. J. 8/.....	10,619	36,765	1,277,937	120.34	34.76	+23.5	+19.1	+15.0	+14.9
N. Mex.....	660	1,140	23,838	36.12	20.91	+29.5	+1.2	+26.7	+19.4
N. Y. 9/.....	39,182	87,875	3,257,372	83.13	37.07	+5.4	+7.7	+17.2	+29.3
N. C.....	2,135	6,501	52,328	24.51	8.05	+22.8	+12.7	-.8	+3.1
N. Dak.....	579	2,448	36,703	63.39	14.99	+73.7	+77.8	+18.0	+25.7
Ohio.....	31,762	115,239	2,377,683	74.86	20.63	+12.4	+13.5	-18.1	-20.6
Okla.....	7,953	(6/)	103,168	12.97	---	---	+21.1	---	+17.8
Oreg.....	5,665	(6/)	394,851	69.70	---	---	+189.3	---	+25.5
Pa.....	38,414	46,354	2,279,038	59.33	49.17	+3.3	+2.9	-1.7	-2.2
P. R.....	1,190	1,190	9,114	7.66	7.66	+6.3	+8.2	-7.0	-4.7
R. I.....	2,720	6,393	157,092	57.75	24.57	+11.8	+7.3	+16.7	+16.1
S. C.....	1,476	1,692	39,791	26.96	23.52	+5.5	+1.1	-.4	-12.3
S. Dak.....	324	1,055	10,911	33.68	10.34	+13.9	+11.8	+6.4	-.3
Tenn.....	2,059	6,743	41,205	20.01	6.11	+23.1	+19.0	-1.9	(10/)
Tex. 11/ 12/.....	9,300	(6/)	228,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah.....	1,510	4,072	107,333	71.08	26.36	+11.9	+22.2	+3.0	+5.9
Vt. 11/ 12/.....	1,000	(6/)	29,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.....	151	158	5,156	34.15	32.63	+1.3	+.6	-6.5	-.2
Va.....	2,261	5,267	105,935	46.85	20.11	+1.7	+.4	-.4	+5.5
Wash.....	8,862	18,152	626,299	70.67	34.50	+17.6	+19.7	-37.4	-27.6
W. Va.....	1,287	2,062	47,063	36.57	22.82	-.8	+1.5	-9.6	+10.4
Wis.....	8,446	26,842	767,845	90.91	28.61	+15.6	+11.1	-.6	+.8
Wyo.....	465	1,890	38,869	83.59	20.57	+55.7	+81.5	-12.7	-12.0

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count also includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska; data not available. 3/ Percentage change not computed on fewer than 100 recipients. 4/ About 12 percent of this total is estimated. 5/ Partly estimated. 6/ Data not available. 7/ Estimated. 8/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial, and total payments for such services. 9/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care. 10/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 11/ Data for November; data for December not available. 12/ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions.

Table 11. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, December 1963 1/

State	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance
Total.....	$33,876,839	$30,212,901	$856,442	$8,544,046	$9,881,953	2/ $8,391,000
Ala.....	880,211	64,475	4,193	62,207	599	---
Alaska 3/.....	29,263	---	---	5,577	---	4/ 38,362
Ariz.....	41,797	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.....	592,740	113,317	17,506	167,427	33,218	31,340
Calif.....	3,077,088	5,730,401	140,804	689,144	718,503	103,592
Colo.....	829,019	---	3,862	84,277	94,608	76,865
Conn.....	163,614	5/ 1,057,628	13,856	214,632	315,422	(6/)
Del.....	7,848	---	1,845	---	---	---
D. C.....	7,968	193,493	285	10,628	1,127	260
Fla. 3/.....	1,054,558	109,576	16,249	222,549	43,025	---
Ga.....	730,648	---	11,095	142,315	---	---
Guam 7/.....	225	1,730	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	14,386	105,466	566	32,842	48,424	19,577
Idaho.....	43,950	232,430	235	21,927	---	---
Ill. 3/.....	2,444,669	243,208	75,768	815,132	1,342,718	4/ 725,533
Ind.....	794,655	---	48,242	61,778	227,344	---
Iowa.....	1,009,963	---	12,905	---	210,884	4/ 8/ 273,000
Kans.....	448,658	---	11,162	80,861	138,242	89,445
Ky. 3/.....	333,344	101,145	6,860	68,267	107,580	---
La.....	1,860,640	68,186	6,169	80,996	14,759	2,916
Maine.....	343,247	111,641	4,202	41,418	28,120	69,877
Md.....	86,470	341,810	3,555	64,894	---	1,287
Mass.....	1,029,446	5/ 4,066,186	30,915	759,150	410,039	255,528
Mich.....	561,883	1,693,535	12,735	104,755	158,594	464,821
Minn.....	3,012,081	---	49,217	43,142	376,326	311,371
Miss.....	112,163	---	---	---	---	---
Mo.....	849,827	---	---	37,426	36,706	9,779
Mont.....	2,611	---	---	---	353	4/ 366,212
Nebr.....	438,771	---	24,823	78,921	16,266	---
Nev.....	53,216	---	3,648	(9/)	9,848	4/ 193,255
N. H.....	96,411	43,579	5,360	19,005	29,776	(6/)
N. J.....	266,261	5/ 1,025,553	9,711	226,703	247,152	292,981
N. Mex. 3/.....	173,010	---	5,595	56,040	122,992	10,552
N. Y.....	1,060,099	5/ 10,137,412	85,006	1,746,619	2,197,262	235,342
N. C.....	395,079	---	18,286	263,368	212,050	4/ 107,223
N. Dak.....	132,554	5/ 212,919	1,385	75,140	35,492	4/ 17,924
Ohio.....	1,589,612	---	45,139	295,139	591,092	4/ 1,336,875
Okla. 3/.....	1,503,612	126,835	30,510	220,230	174,597	(6/)
Oreg.....	129,645	486,451	4,213	155,695	69,441	54,360
Pa.....	536,310	1,758,242	62,505	243,046	406,797	136,501
P. R.....	15,749	51,826	---	---	---	---
R. I. 3/.....	93,511	---	1,470	47,643	132,668	4/ 45,388
S. C.....	245,215	101,797	11,127	62,749	16,793	8,892
S. Dak.....	101,385	---	---	---	---	4/ 105,935
Tenn.....	544,281	235,035	2,316	36,041	43,303	---
Tex.....	2,642,694	---	---	---	---	---
Utah.....	31,957	244,010	1,876	115,637	47,208	1,857
Vt.....	190,854	23,927	921	20,287	---	---
V. I.....	2,856	2,026	4	94	16	241
Va.....	225,968	---	11,190	73,029	41,150	4/ 12,845
Wash.....	678,908	1,396,972	15,779	541,761	359,450	127,560
W. Va.....	135,496	125,898	5,142	56,682	430,097	24,498
Wis.....	2,192,498	---	37,664	393,734	385,561	235,099
Wyo.....	37,915	6,192	546	5,139	6,351	37,857

1/ For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported. 2/ Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds and reporting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis. 3/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under combined program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Includes payments made in behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance. 5/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $668 in Connecticut, $98,696 in Massachusetts, $9,519 in New Jersey, $50,156 in New York, and $2,321 in North Dakota. 6/ Data not available. 7/ Estimated. 8/ Partly estimated. 9/ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

Table 12. Average payment per recipient for all assistance, for money payments, and for vendor payments for medical care, by program and State, December 1963 1/

State	Old-age assistance				Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled			Aid to families with dependent children (per recipient)		
	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	Medical assistance for the aged	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care
Total.....	$77.03	$61.59	$15.44	$201.20	$82.03	$73.27	$8.76	$75.74	$57.91	$17.83	$31.75	$29.27	$2.48
Ala.....	67.10	58.98	8.11	298.50	51.10	48.66	2.44	46.02	41.58	4.45	11.61	11.61	.01
Alaska 2/.....	89.68	68.55	21.13	---	76.94	76.94	---	137.07	63.68	73.38	34.31	34.31	---
Ariz.....	62.46	59.35	3.11	---	72.44	72.44	---	67.68	67.68	---	28.57	28.57	---
Ark.....	60.68	50.40	10.28	51.58	66.94	58.11	8.83	55.89	37.38	18.50	16.81	15.55	1.26
Calif.....	106.72	95.21	11.51	274.05	127.65	116.04	11.61	106.94	89.83	17.12	44.36	42.45	1.91
Colo.....	98.61	81.80	16.82	---	84.57	69.66	14.91	73.45	59.28	14.16	34.47	32.05	2.42
Conn.....	80.52	60.57	19.94	207.09	108.74	63.90	44.84	66.43	35.72	30.71	46.39	40.44	5.95
Del.....	58.81	52.19	6.62	---	78.97	72.65	6.32	71.97	71.97	---	21.40	21.40	---
D. C.....	66.11	62.88	3.23	344.91	73.72	72.24	1.48	77.08	73.51	3.57	32.40	32.34	.06
Fla. 2/.....	63.39	48.56	14.83	373.98	65.34	59.01	6.32	69.84	55.36	14.48	16.07	15.65	.42
Ga.....	55.87	47.96	7.91	---	59.27	55.74	3.53	59.73	54.16	5.56	23.19	23.19	---
Guam 3/.....	28.29	26.91	1.38	16.32	(4/)	(4/)	---	25.81	25.81	---	13.67	13.67	---
Hawaii 2/.....	67.34	54.74	12.60	281.99	82.76	75.21	7.55	105.15	71.94	33.21	34.10	30.62	3.48
Idaho.....	70.78	61.90	8.88	132.59	72.40	70.52	1.88	54.72	46.22	8.50	39.47	39.47	---
Ill. 2/.....	84.07	43.80	40.26	439.00	86.80	58.67	28.14	93.18	63.90	29.28	41.27	36.06	5.21
Ind.....	77.58	43.69	33.89	---	86.66	59.96	26.70	127.70	46.09	81.61	28.37	23.52	4.85
Iowa.....	90.96	56.78	34.18	---	101.73	91.32	10.42	82.75	82.75	---	31.65	26.61	5.03
Kans.....	92.20	73.59	18.62	---	95.98	74.63	21.34	106.01	87.77	18.25	37.68	33.30	4.38
Ky. 2/.....	57.53	51.54	6.00	21.53	66.92	64.06	2.86	70.19	62.93	7.25	24.19	22.76	1.43
La.....	83.11	68.76	14.34	162.35	81.21	79.03	2.19	57.40	53.03	4.37	22.99	22.84	.15
Maine.....	83.71	53.22	30.50	252.58	83.65	72.65	11.00	87.63	69.63	18.00	29.28	27.89	1.39
Md.....	72.06	62.92	9.14	40.80	77.79	68.99	8.80	77.06	67.77	9.29	32.44	32.44	---
Mass.....	90.19	71.67	18.52	164.05	133.37	119.76	13.61	135.19	67.09	68.10	48.85	43.81	5.04
Mich.....	80.99	69.85	11.15	330.90	81.73	74.18	7.54	96.65	81.84	14.81	36.76	35.49	1.27
Minn.....	112.45	42.82	69.64	---	111.93	65.15	46.78	61.07	47.82	13.25	51.05	42.53	8.52
Miss.....	38.64	37.16	1.48	---	43.11	43.11	---	43.71	43.71	---	9.58	9.58	---
Mo.....	66.93	58.83	8.10	---	75.00	75.00	---	69.69	67.12	2.57	23.82	23.47	.35
Mont.....	68.52	68.06	.46	---	78.27	78.27	---	76.73	76.73	---	34.22	34.17	.05
Nebr.....	82.48	47.87	34.61	---	98.47	61.03	37.44	86.52	53.14	33.38	29.57	28.43	1.14
Nev.....	88.38	67.63	20.75	---	121.17	99.06	22.11	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	31.73	29.74	1.98
N. H.....	100.24	78.99	21.25	55.87	104.52	84.52	20.00	112.36	77.36	35.00	42.35	35.26	7.09
N. J.....	80.37	61.46	18.91	211.59	83.35	73.03	10.32	94.79	66.95	27.84	47.79	45.15	2.64
N. Mex. 2/.....	74.99	59.03	15.95	---	89.30	72.94	16.36	85.95	69.43	16.52	33.96	29.96	4.00
N. Y.....	90.30	71.51	18.79	318.13	111.12	84.42	26.70	121.11	71.21	49.91	44.50	39.74	4.76
N. C.....	58.68	49.73	8.95	---	63.16	59.57	3.59	69.30	56.88	12.41	23.72	21.86	1.86
N. Dak.....	85.42	61.57	23.85	211.65	86.62	69.52	17.10	116.74	61.49	55.25	40.63	35.27	5.35
Ohio.....	84.82	66.15	18.67	---	82.99	69.78	13.21	76.87	60.54	16.33	31.95	28.08	3.88
Okla. 2/.....	94.16	76.22	17.93	148.87	119.34	101.43	17.90	108.27	90.53	17.74	34.75	32.34	2.41
Oreg.....	67.54	56.63	10.90	138.91	87.56	77.08	10.48	63.21	43.15	20.06	38.27	35.85	2.42
Pa.....	74.25	62.89	11.36	233.41	74.55	71.07	3.47	67.80	54.78	13.03	29.34	28.07	1.27
P. R.....	8.93	8.46	.47	27.80	8.32	8.32	---	8.57	8.57	---	3.66	3.66	---
R. I. 2/.....	84.30	68.80	15.50	---	87.76	72.76	15.00	91.19	73.59	17.60	40.12	34.22	5.90
S. C.....	49.77	40.61	9.15	157.58	60.59	54.11	6.48	52.70	45.22	7.49	15.78	15.26	.52
S. Dak.....	82.11	68.61	13.50	---	66.65	66.65	---	68.44	68.44	---	30.12	30.12	---
Tenn.....	54.04	42.45	11.59	61.14	51.00	50.00	1.00	51.21	48.31	2.90	18.53	17.97	.56
Tex.....	69.89	58.34	11.55	---	69.20	69.20	---	57.50	57.50	---	17.84	17.84	---
Utah.....	63.22	57.11	6.12	132.83	69.31	58.71	10.60	65.72	40.52	25.19	31.39	28.92	2.47
Vt.....	83.56	48.83	34.73	357.12	66.99	58.69	8.30	81.55	60.87	20.68	30.02	30.02	---
V. I.....	37.29	31.29	6.00	23.84	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	32.96	31.96	1.00	16.85	16.84	.01
Va.....	60.97	44.31	16.66	---	66.43	56.75	9.68	65.50	54.45	11.05	23.76	22.83	.93
Wash.....	82.37	62.74	19.64	143.09	93.81	70.40	23.41	61.92	32.61	29.32	33.15	28.11	5.04
W. Va.....	46.99	38.08	8.91	21.90	47.86	41.88	5.98	49.27	40.40	8.87	26.58	23.10	3.49
Wis.....	106.57	33.12	73.46	---	96.05	50.34	45.71	109.33	39.59	69.74	49.67	40.73	8.94
Wyo.....	83.22	68.53	14.69	(4/)	80.25	70.33	9.93	77.04	68.69	8.34	37.07	35.11	1.97

1/ Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both. Money payments may also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for other than medical care. Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. 2/ Except for aid to families with dependent children, data for each program represent average payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under the combined program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients. 5/ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits, summary data, December 1963

Current Month Data

Type of benefit	Benefits awarded in December 1963		Benefits in current-payment status, end of December 1963			Amount of benefits paid 1/ in December 1963 (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Monthly rate (in thousands)	Average amount	
Total, OASI and DI	255,158	---	---	---	---	$1,304,948
Total, OASI	222,146	---	---	---	---	1,201,729
Monthly benefits, OASI and DI	172,954	---	19,035,489	$1,259,912	---	1,288,374
Monthly benefits, OASI	139,942	---	17,583,017	1,166,587	---	1,185,155
Monthly benefits, DI	33,012	---	1,452,472	93,325	---	103,219
Old-age (retired-worker)	65,743	$78.67	10,263,331	789,064	$76.88	794,226
Disability (disabled-worker)	16,529	94.53	827,014	74,922	90.59	82,357
Wife's or husband's (OASI and DI)	24,430	38.51	2,748,809	108,481	39.46	111,217
Wife's or husband's (OASI)	19,641	39.48	2,580,566	103,059	39.94	104,987
Wife's or husband's (DI)	4,789	34.50	168,243	5,422	32.23	6,230
Widow's or widower's	20,496	72.10	2,010,769	134,403	66.84	139,385
Parent's	262	78.87	36,932	2,552	69.11	2,782
Child's (OASI and DI)	38,088	---	2,686,959	123,052	---	129,640
Child's (OASI--total)	26,394	---	2,229,744	110,071	---	115,007
Child's (OASI--life) 2/	6,375	28.77	418,984	11,697	27.92	12,260
Child's (OASI--survivor) 2/	20,019	53.37	1,810,760	98,373	54.33	102,747
Child's (DI)	11,694	28.84	457,215	12,981	28.39	14,632
Mother's	7,406	61.66	461,675	27,438	59.43	28,768
Lump-sum death payments	82,204	3/214.48	---	---	---	16,574

Comparative Data

Item	December 1963	November 1963	December 1962
Number of benefits in current-payment status, end of month:			
Total, OASI and DI	19,035,489	18,997,967	18,053,395
Total, OASI	17,583,017	17,559,975	16,778,290
Total, DI	1,452,472	1,437,992	1,275,105
Amount of benefits paid (in thousands):			
Total, OASI and DI	$1,304,948	$1,292,288	$1,231,512
Total, OASI	1,201,729	1,190,583	1,134,064
Total, DI	103,219	101,705	97,448
Number of old-age (retired-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	65,743	73,012	78,872
In current-payment status, end of month	10,263,331	10,248,092	9,738,500
Average old-age (retired-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$78.67	$80.60	$79.55
In current-payment status, end of month	76.88	76.87	76.19
Number of disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	16,529	15,716	20,725
In current-payment status, end of month	827,014	819,473	740,867
Average disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$94.53	$94.85	$93.82
In current-payment status, end of month	90.59	90.55	89.99
Number of persons aged 62 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/	14,907,000	14,881,000	14,174,000
Number of persons aged 65 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/	13,156,000	13,115,000	12,515,000
Assets of trust funds, end of month (in millions):			
OASI	$18,480	$18,503	$18,337
DI	2,235	2,305	2,368

1/ Exceeds monthly amount of benefits in current-payment status because initial payments include amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.
2/ Distribution by type of claim for OASI child's benefits estimated.
3/ Average lump sum per worker; 77,274 deceased workers represented in the current month's lump-sum awards.
4/ Numbers estimated to the nearest thousand.

Source: Division of the Actuary, Social Security Administration.

Publications of Interest*

Welfare Administration

Alcoholism--A Preventive Approach Through Programs of the Welfare Administration. WA Publication No. 3. Welfare Administration, 1964. Leaflet. 5 cents per copy, $2.50 per 100. Describes the kinds of preventive and rehabilitative services public welfare agencies can provide under the 75 percent matching arrangement authorized in the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962.

Juvenile Court Statistics--1962. Children's Bureau Statistical Series No. 73. 1963. 23 pp. National statistics on delinquency, traffic, and other cases handled by juvenile courts.

Simplified Methods for Determining Needs. By Gladys O. White. Bureau of Family Services, 1964. 8 pp. Suggests ways of simplifying the process of determining the need for public assistance.

Relief Rolls to Payrolls. Bureau of Family Services, 1964. Leaflet. Describes the possibilities in community work and training programs under the 1962 amendments to the Social Security Act.

Protective Services for Older Persons. By James J. Burr. Bureau of Family Services, 1964. 36 pp. 20 cents. A guide for public welfare agencies in planning and developing protective services for older persons who cannot manage their own affairs without help.

Financial Assistance for Projects in Aging. Series of pamphlets being published by Office of Aging covering projects in research and demonstration, training, selected services, and facility construction. Three pamphlets on research and demonstration programs have been published thus far:

Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grant Program of the Welfare Administration in Cooperation with the Social Security Administration (OA No. 700)

Cooperative Research Program of the Office of Education (OA No. 701)

Research and Demonstration and Grant Program of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration (OA No. 702)

State Leadership in Action for Education in Aging. Office of Aging and Office of Education, 1963. 54 pp. Conference on the Role of Education in the Field of Aging, University of Maryland, 1962. Summaries, recommendations, and key speeches.

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* Publications for which prices are listed may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Inquiries or orders for other publications should be directed to the issuing agency.

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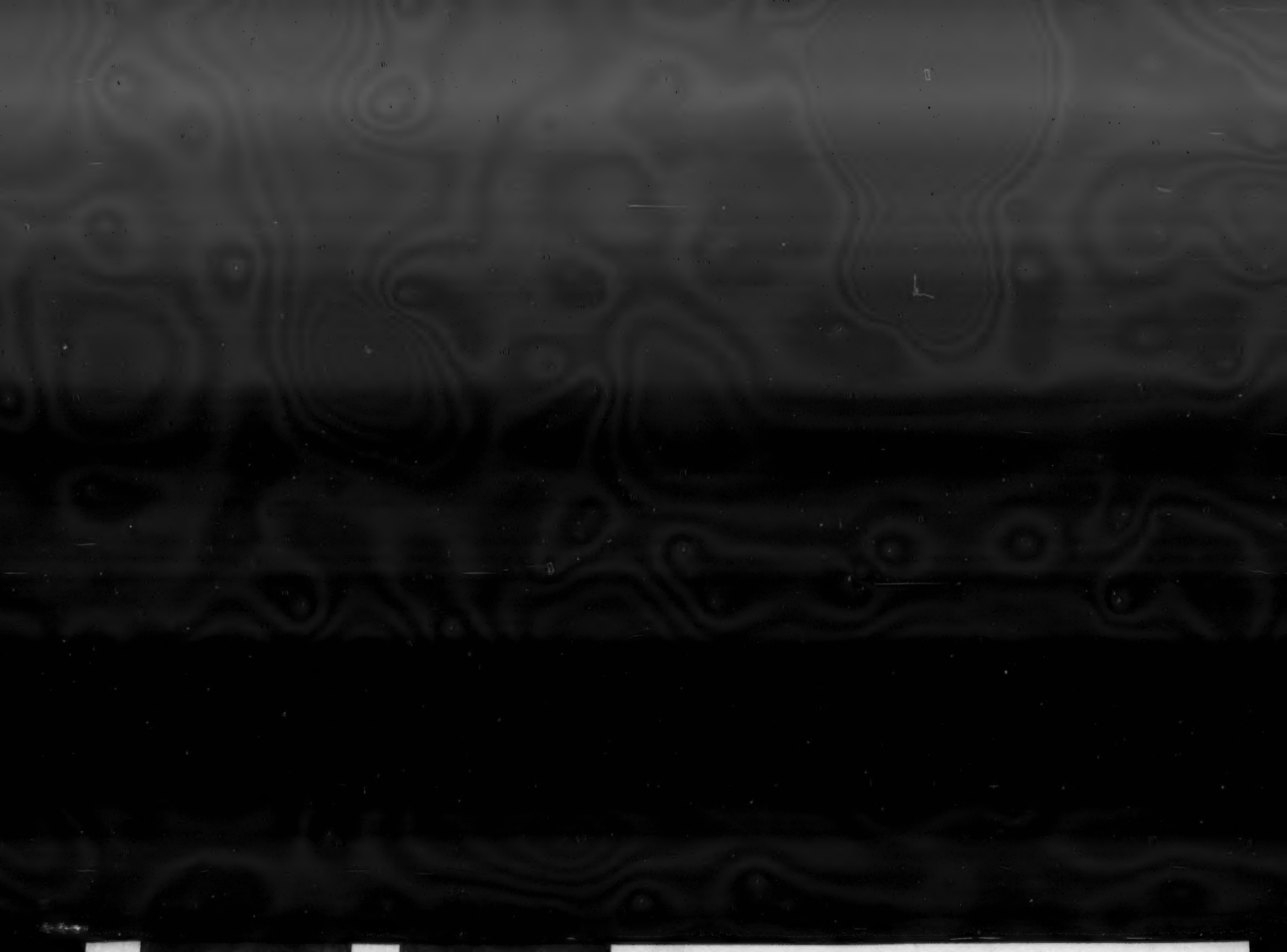
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